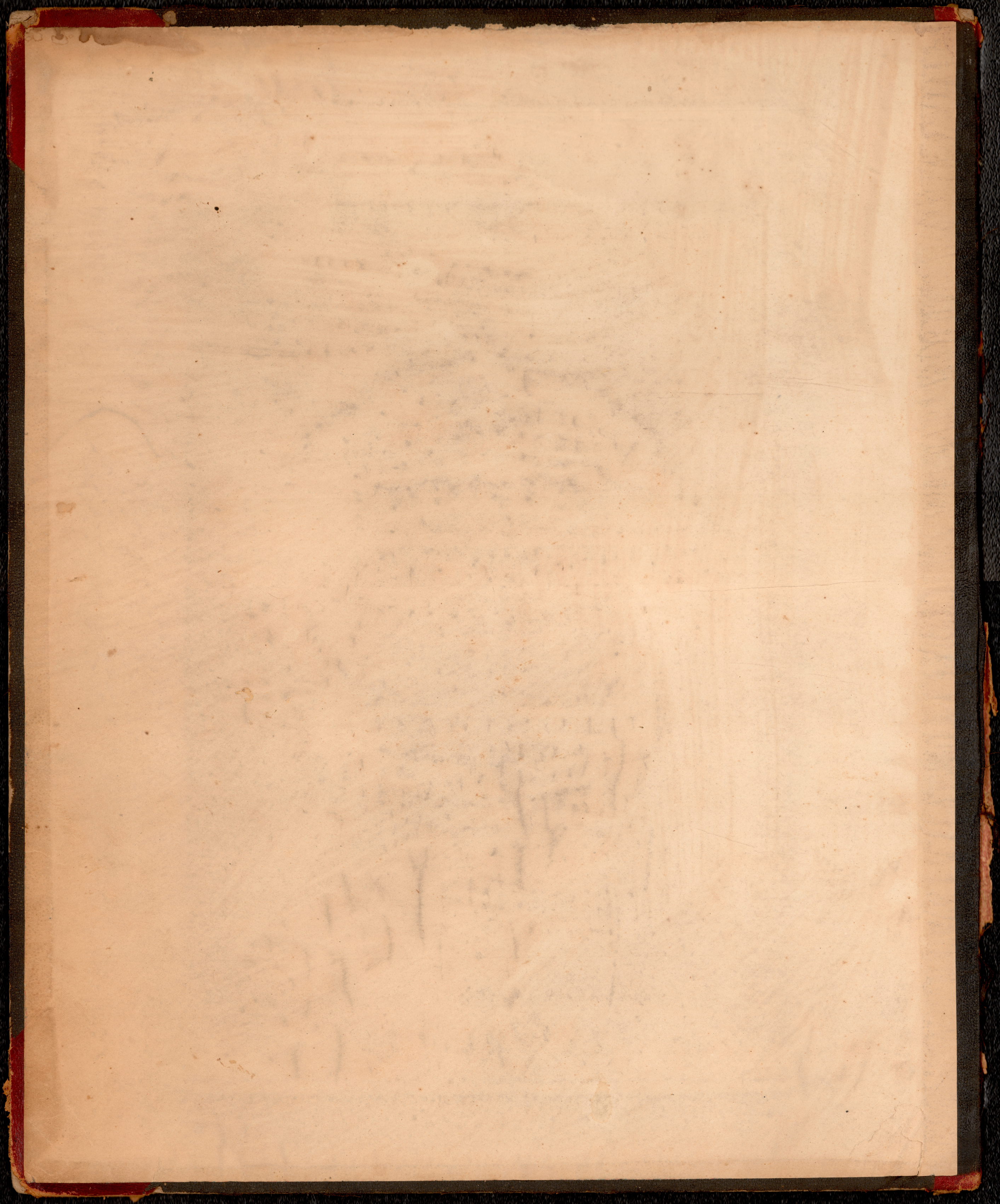
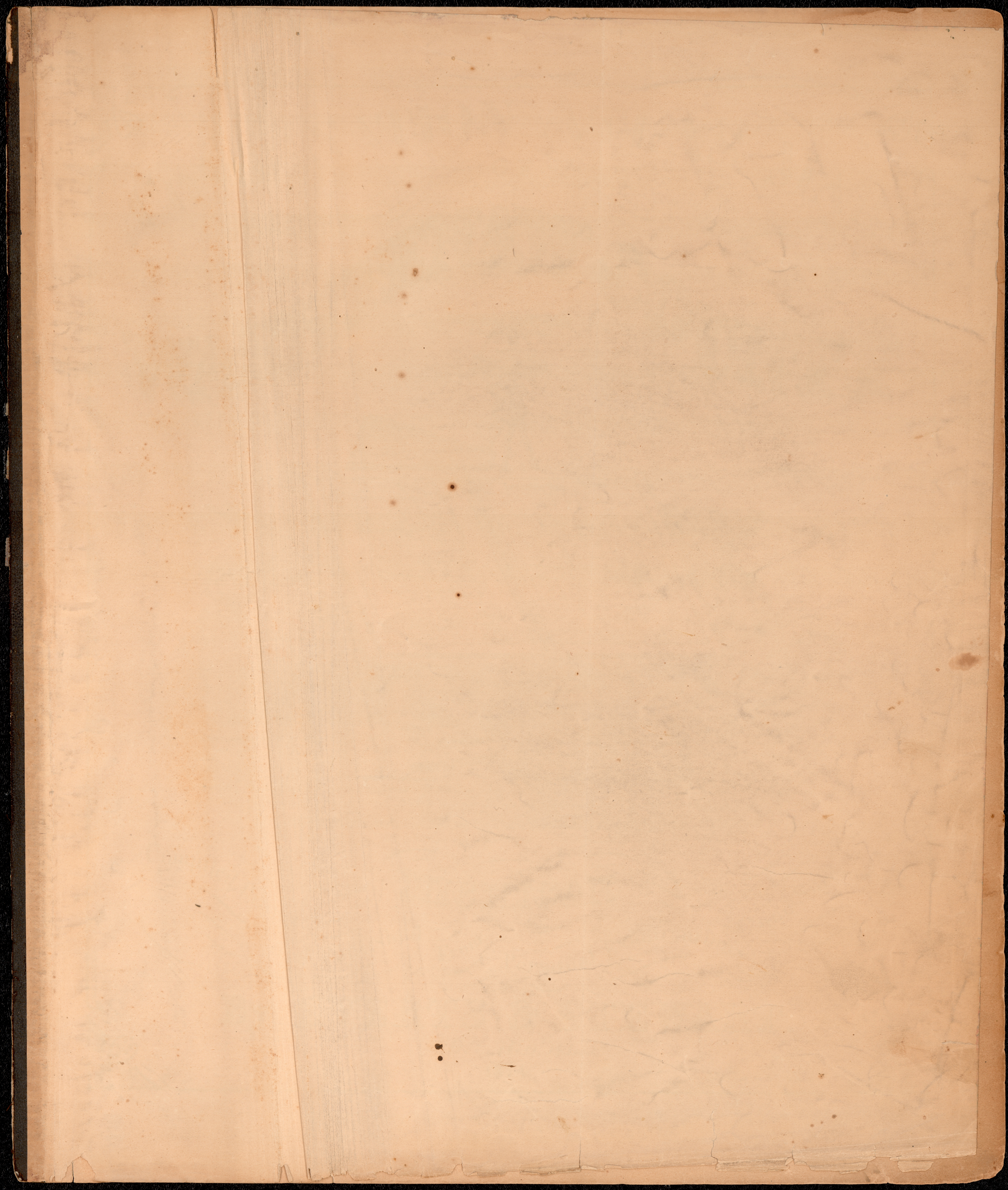
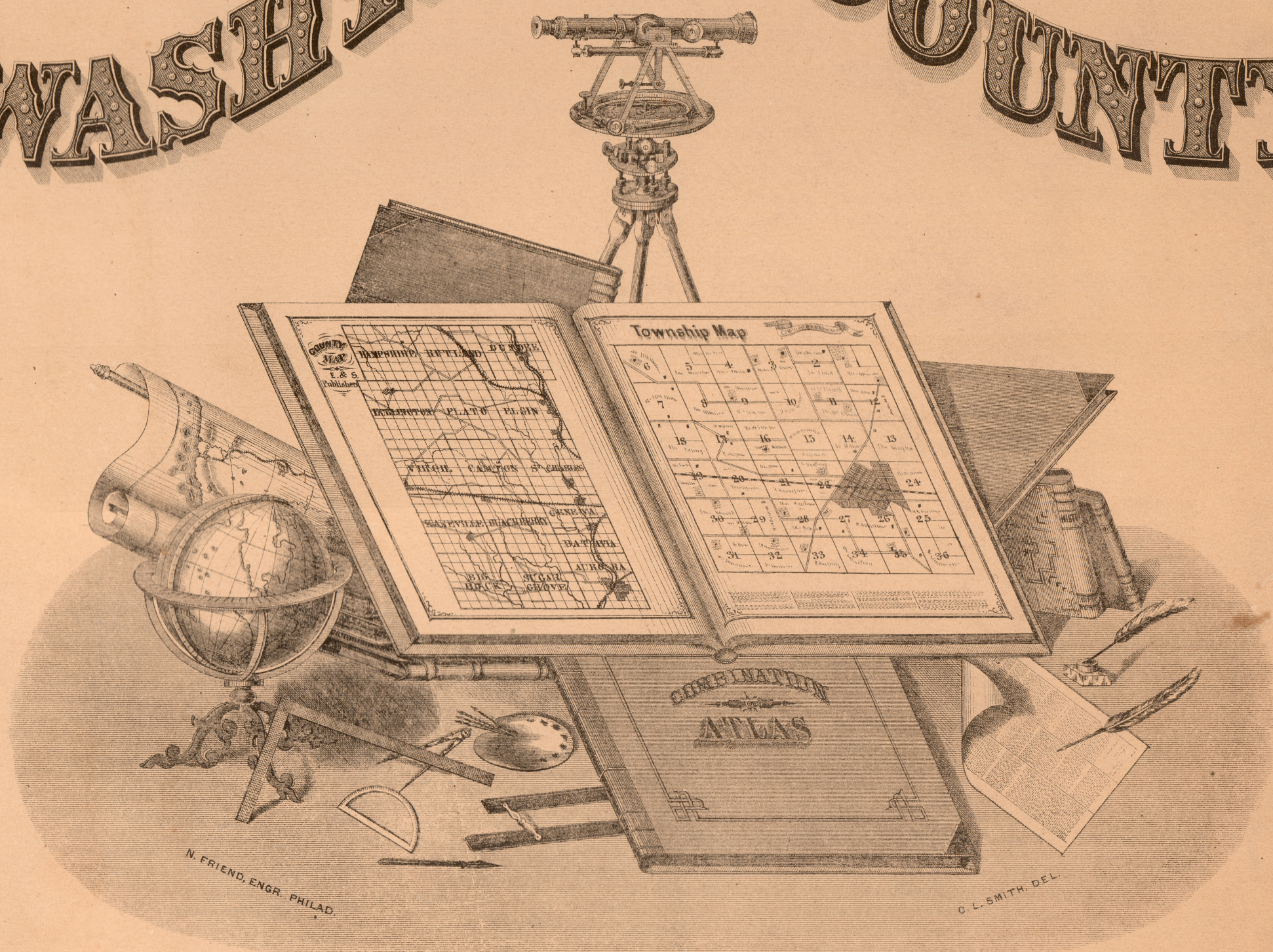


NEW
HISTORICAL
ATLAS
OF
WASHTENAW COUNTY
MICHIGAN
ILLUSTRATED
EVERTS & STEWART
1874.





COMBINATION ATLAS MAP OF WASHINGTON COUNTY



Compiled, Drawn
and Published From
Personal Examinations
and Surveys

By EVERTS & STEWART.

CHICAGO, ILL.

1874.

DUVAL & HUNTER PR. PHILA.

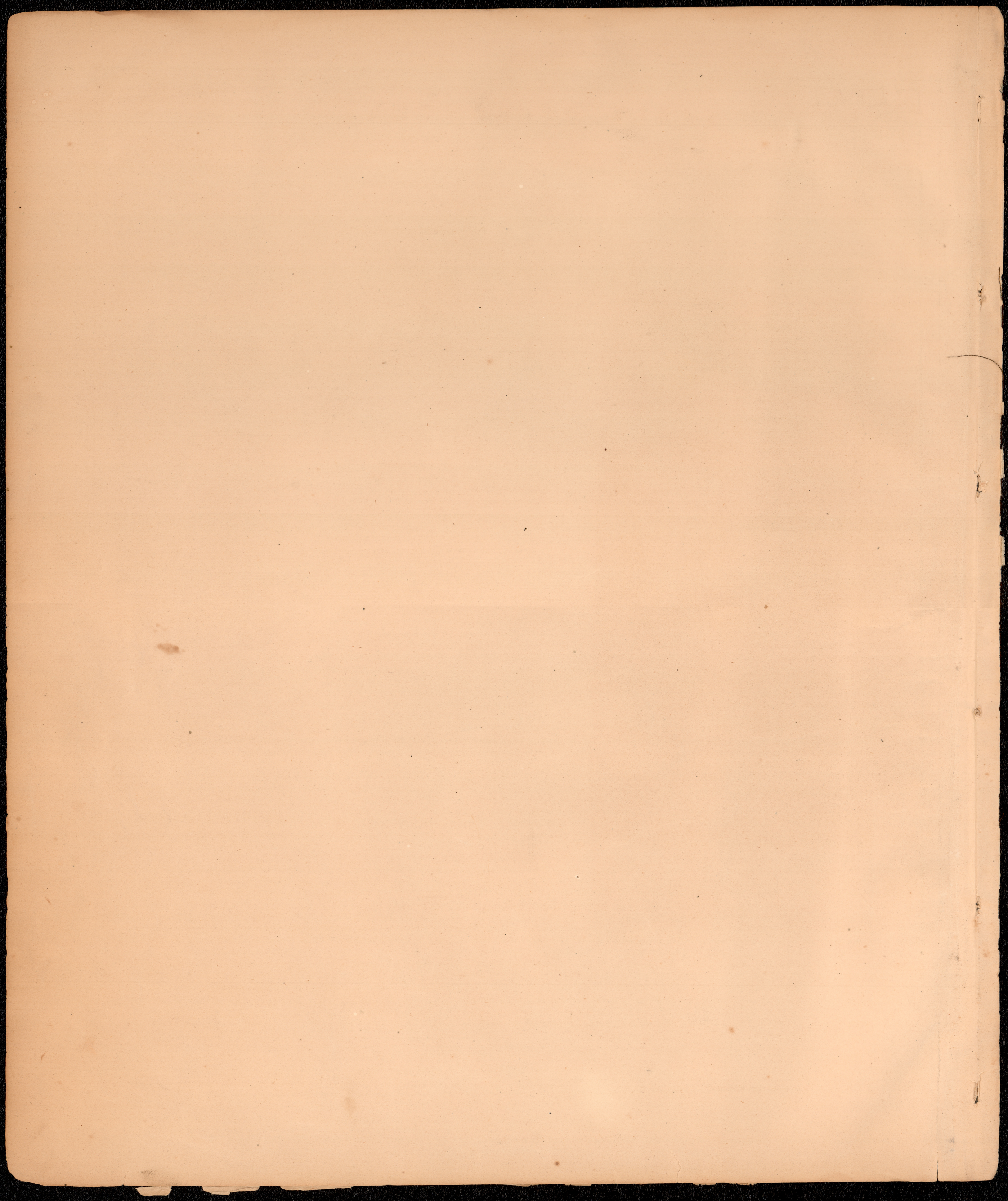


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





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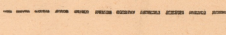






HISTORICAL MATTER.

Directory and Business Notices.

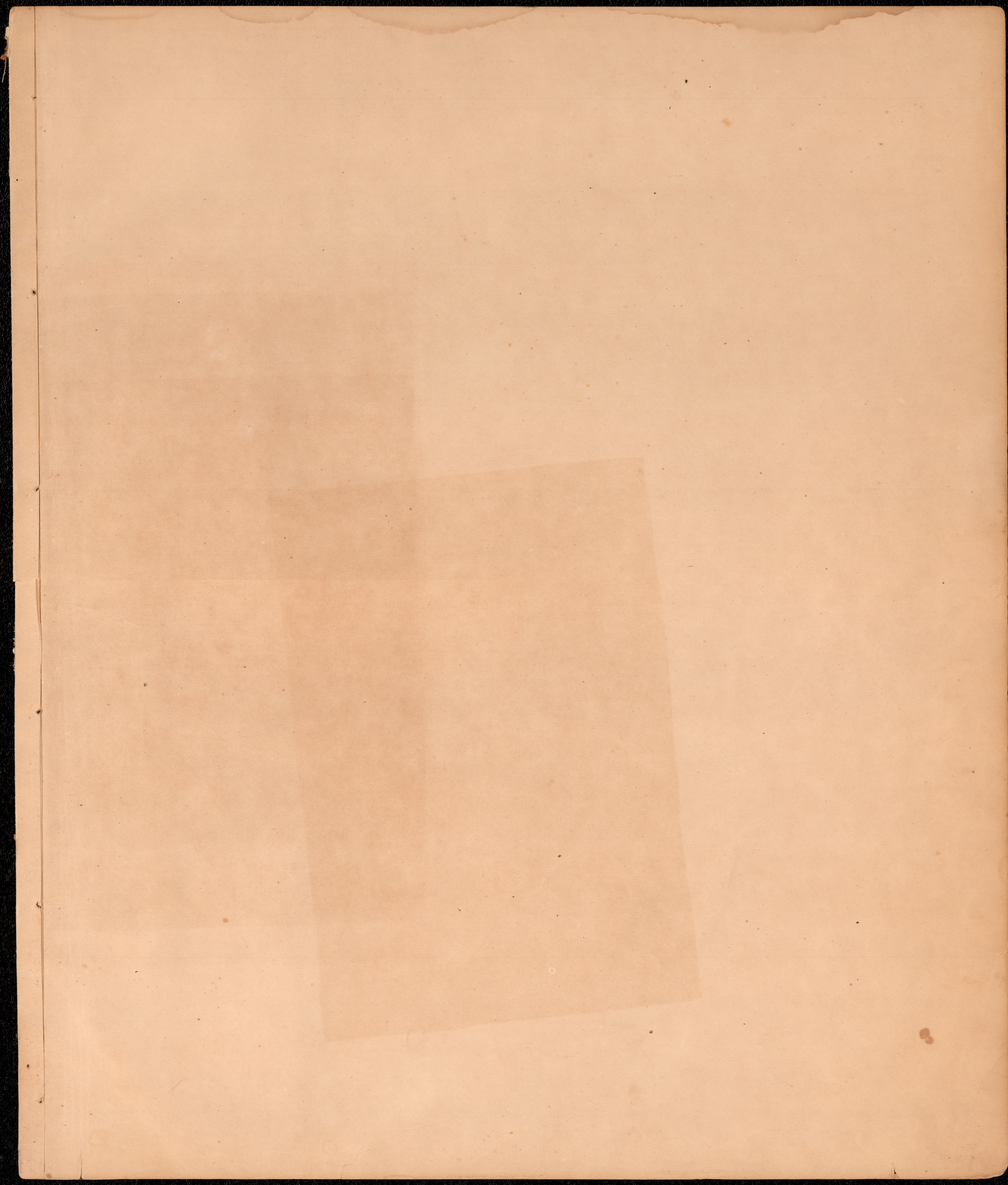
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Scale, 2 inches to the mile.







RAILROAD MAP
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

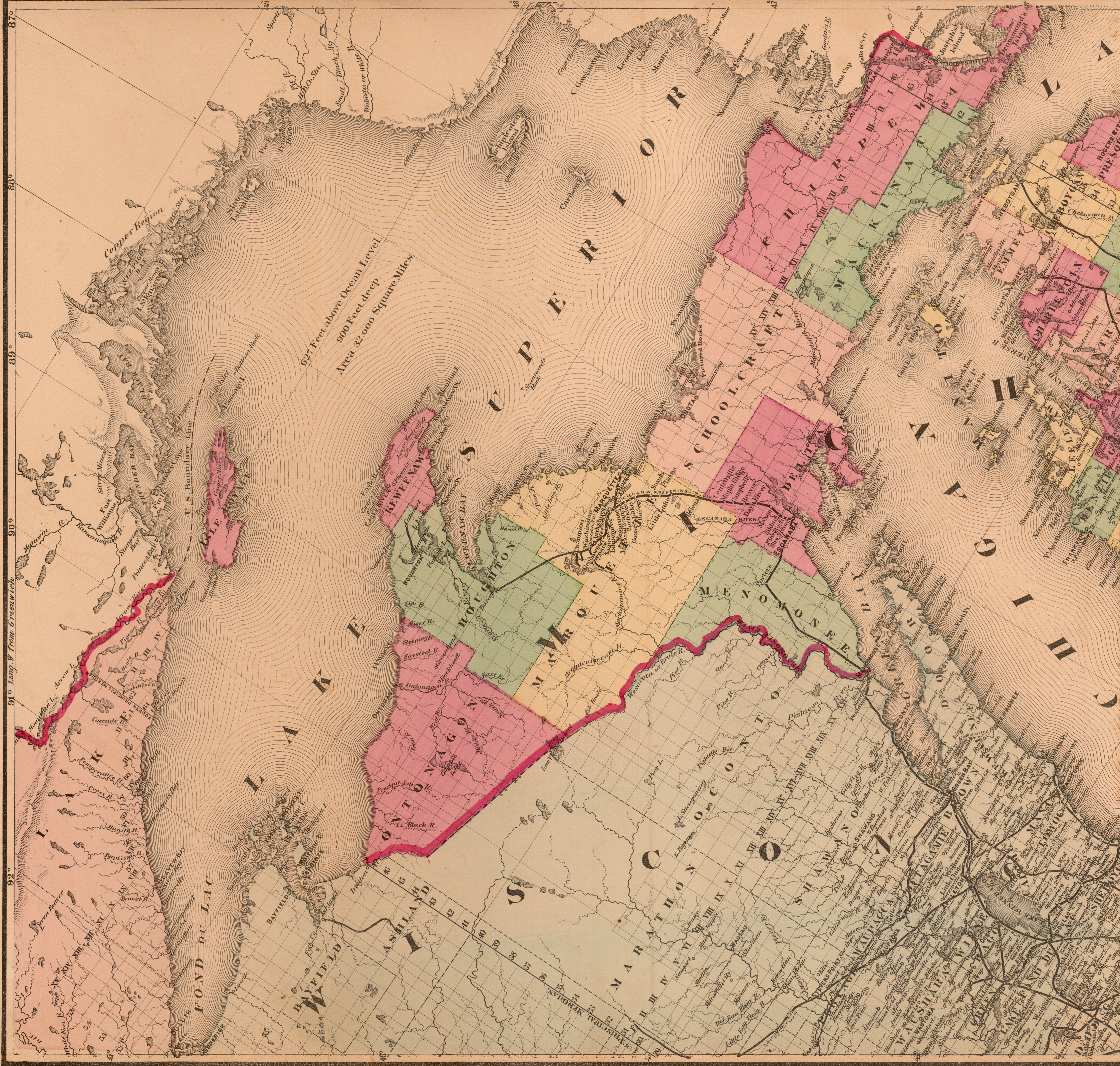
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Scale 7500 000
0 50 100 200 Miles

PREPARED BY
H. H. LLOYD & CO.
21 John St. New York.

San Salvador or Cat. I.
Discovered by Columbus Oct. 12th 1492

ALL CEMENTS	1,768	
Stungs	1,768	Wadinetaw 41,434
Buchanan	1,702	Wayne 35,686
South Haven	1,676	119,038 76,547
Lookport	1,663	Wexford 650
Lowell	1,608	
		TOTAL 1,184,059 749,118



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GREEN

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Houghton

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Schoolcraft

Delta

Menominee

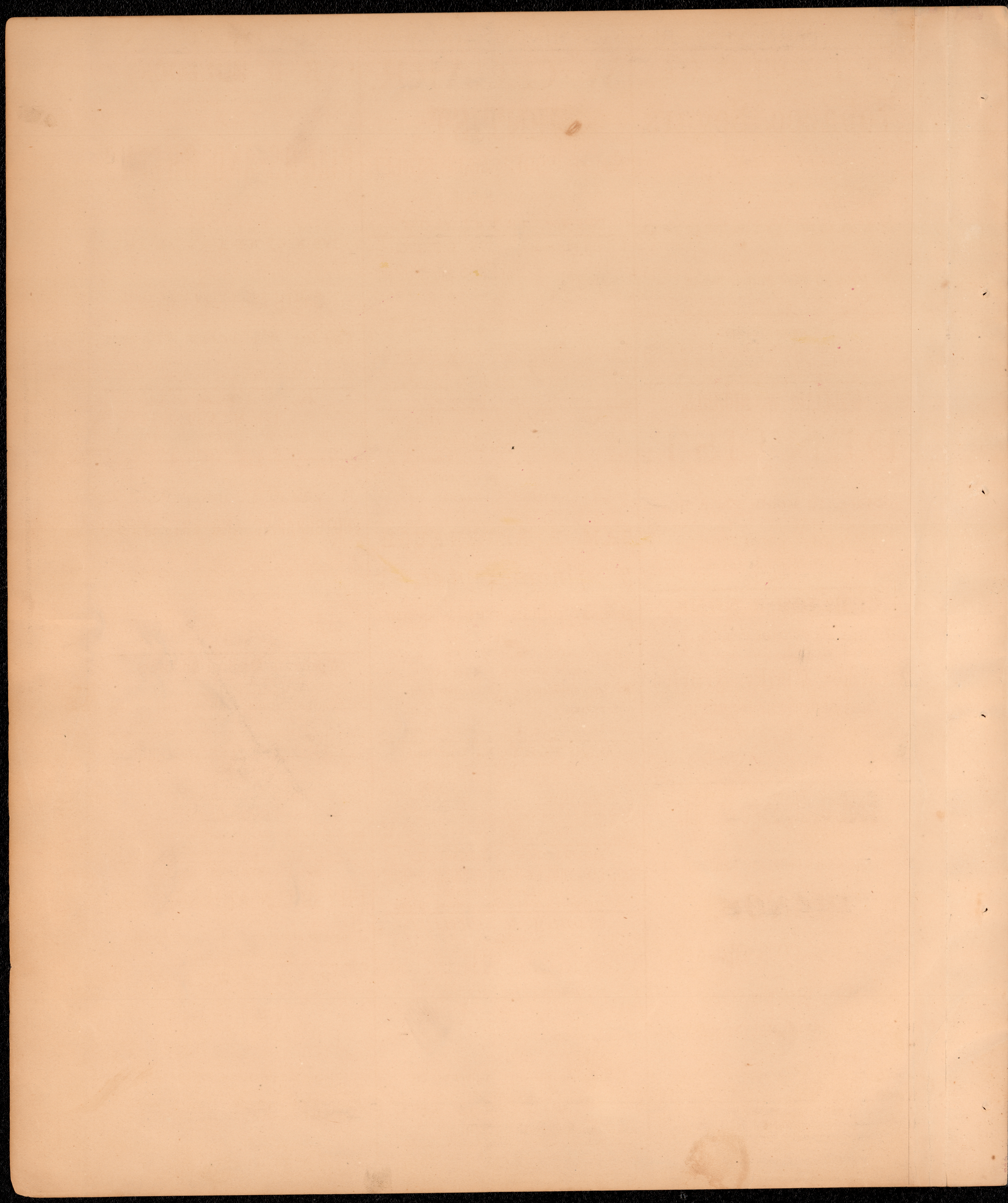
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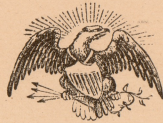
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28

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OVAL FRAMES, VELVET CASES,

SQUARE FRAMES, PICTURE MATS,

ARCH-TOP FRAMES, PICTURE CORD,

GILT FRAMES, PICTURE NAILS,

BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, VELVET PASSEPARTOUT.

28

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shall turn my attention almost exclusively to MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. Persons
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modated at their homes by notifying me by mail or leaving word at my office. I shall keep
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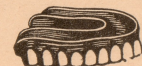
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MICHIGAN.

HISTORY OF THE CITIES, VILLAGES, AND TOWNSHIPS OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.

Books of history and reminiscences which preserve the memory of the past—those grand old times of pioneers and Indians, log cabins and clearings, bears, wolves, and massasaugers—are justly treasured by all. In no age of the world has there been truer heroism manifested than in the romantic life of the early Western adventurers! The old man of to-day, who was a child then, when those strange events were transpiring, heard, around the old-fashioned fireplace, marvelous tales “stranger than fiction,” and grew up to manhood familiar with the strange, wild life which hardly seems real to us who know the country now.

Washtenaw! The name is of Indian origin, given originally to Grand River, which rises in the southwestern portion of the County,—“Wash-ten-ong,” meaning *at or on the river*. Washtenaw County is one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most intelligent counties in Michigan. It is situated in the S. S.-E. part of the State,—its County-seat being in latitude 42° 15' north, and longitude 83° 40' west from Greenwich. It is twenty-four miles wide and thirty miles long, comprising four tiers of townships of five towns each. Its rivers, lakes, and other topographic features may be seen from the accompanying maps of this work. The County has a great diversity of surface, a rich soil, and an industrious, intelligent people. Its agricultural, industrial, and educational interests will be considered further on. We desire to present to the reader first as full an account as possible of its

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The earliest inhabitants were the aborigines,—scattered tribes of Wyandots, Pottawatamies, etc.,—who generally lived in peaceful contiguity. The red man's domain was first invaded by the French explorers: Father Segard, in 1632; Marquette, in 1673; and Robert de La Salle, in 1679. The latter circumnavigated the lower peninsula of Michigan,* and, in prospecting along the borders, may have wended his adventurous way through old Washtenaw. After the settlement of Detroit, in 1701, by a French colony, the speculative fur-traders, who trafficked with the Indians, and the Jesuit missionaries, who had a zealous regard for the spiritual welfare of the aborigines, whom they endeavored to convert to Christianity, often tracked over the hills and vales of this County. In 1805 the territory of Michigan was formed, and four years later the first successful settlement was effected in Washtenaw County, at Ypsilanti, by the French traders, Godfrey, Pepin, and Le Shambre. At this time the entire population of the Territory was less than four thousand souls, and eighty per cent. of those were French. Then came the

WAR OF 1812.

After the fall of Detroit, General Harrison made an attempt to recover it from the British, or at least to protect the frontier settlements in Monroe County and its contiguity, which included the settled portions of what is now Washtenaw; he sent General Winchester with a force of one thousand men to this section, and on the 22d of January, 1813, he was attacked by a superior force of British and Indians, under General Proctor, at Frenchtown, on the river Raisin. General Winchester was made prisoner, and his troops surrendered, upon guaranty from the British commander, of protection from the Indians. In utter disregard of these stipulations, Proctor withdrew with his white troops to Maldon, when, all restraint being removed, his dusky allies indiscriminately massacred the prisoners. This affair is known in history as the “Battle of the Raisin.” After the death of Tecumseh (October 5), at the battle of the Thames, Detroit was recovered, and the Michigan settlements began to breathe freer, and have less apprehension of Indian onslaughts. Peace was declared December 24, 1814.

Michigan was known from 1796 to 1800 as the “Northwest Territory,” under the governorship of Arthur St. Clair; for the next five years as “Indiana Territory,” presided over by General W. H. Harrison; but in 1805 it assumed its present name, and General Hull was territorial governor until 1813, when he was succeeded by Lewis Cass, who administered its affairs until 1831, followed by George B. Porter and Stevens T. Mason to the year (1835) when Michigan became a State, although not admitted until 1837, the twenty-sixth member of the Federal Union.

The first government surveys of land were made in 1816, and two years later they came into market. From this period dates the permanent settling of the State. The Indian claim to 6,000,000 acres (including Washtenaw, and the greater portion of the land in the east part of the State, so far north as Thunder Bay River) was extinguished by a treaty concluded by General Cass, at Saginaw, in September, 1819; and two years later the “Chicago Treaty” obliterated the Indian title to all the remaining lands in the State south of the Grand River. Thus the lands were thrown open to settlement; and the next ten years were an important decade in the history of Washtenaw County.

The pioneer settlement of Washtenaw, as before stated, was at Ypsilanti, in 1809, when Gabriel Godfrey, a Frenchman, accompanied by Francis Pepin and Louis Le Shambre, established a trading-post. The building erected for this purpose stood upon the west bank of the river, about where Mr. George Hill now resides. At that time, and previously, the Indians regarded these banks of the Huron with special favor, and at Ypsilanti their trails from a wide extent of country intersected. We do not wonder at the taste of those Sons of the Forest. It seems to have been neutral ground between the rival tribes. They had a burial-place just at the foot of the hill, where they believed they had equipped many a warrior for the conflicts of his way towards the “happy hunting-grounds.” There was another, near where Chauncey Joslyn now lives, where tradition hath it a human victim was once offered in sacrifice. Large quantities of bones, arrows, stone hatchets and ornaments were dug from the ground in that locality.

In the year 1811 about 2500 acres were patented to the above-named traders, under the seal of President Madison, according to an Act of Congress applying to such cases. This tract is marked upon old maps as *French claims*. At first this post was profitable in a bartering business with the Indians; but after the treaties before alluded to, the Indians were removed so far to the westward that trade and barter grew less and less, until about 1820 it was given up, though the original traders remained most of the time. The place was then known as “Godfrey's, on the Pottawatomie trail.”

* The name “Mich-i-gan” is said to be derived from two Chippewa words, signifying *great* and *lake*.

The next settlement was in the spring of 1823. Major Benjamin Woodruff, Robert M. Stitts, John Thayer, and David Beverly settled about one mile southeast of the present village of Ypsilanti, where now is found the farm of Chester Yost. This settlement took the name of Woodruff's Grove. Yet the founding of a city did not seem to have entered the heads of the original settlers; they simply located where experience taught them to expect good fortune. Jason and Daniel Cross, and Mr. Peck, with their families, came in soon after, and about the same time David Beverly died,—the first death of a white man in the County. All of the above-named have gone to their final account except Mr. Stitts, who is now residing in the township of Augusta. These first settlers mostly came up the river by the use of a flat-bottomed boat propelled by poles: for four or five years this boat was much used, but the knowledge of a wharf there, and notices that Captain Stitts will leave it on such a day, have long since passed away. Soon after the settlement was effected at Woodruff's, two families by the name of Hall settled upon the west side of the river, about opposite the grove, who are said to have been very wild and savage-like, calling themselves “the Kings of the River.” In the autumn of 1823, John Bryan and family came in from Genesee, New York, with the first ox-team which ever came through direct from Detroit. Of this journey Mrs. Bryan says:—

“After a wearisome journey of four days, through the thick woods and marshes,—husband cutting the road before us with an ax,—we arrived at night on the beautiful Huron, October 23, 1823. We got the privilege of staying in a log cabin with another family until we could build one, into which we moved the last day of December. Eight weeks after this (February 27, 1824) my son Alpha was born. We called him *Alpha Washtenaw*,—the latter in honor of the County, and the former on account of his being the first child born in the County.”

“It was amusing, the first fall and winter, to hear the corn mills in operation every morning before daylight. There were two in the settlement. They were made as follows: a hole was burned in the top of a stout oak stump; after scraping this clean from coal, a stick about six feet long and eight inches in diameter was rounded at one end, and hung by a spring-pole directly over the stump; a hole was bored through this pestle for handles; and now the mill was done. A man would pound a peck of dry corn in half an hour, so that half of it would pass through a sieve for bread; and very little of any other kind of bread was used in the settlement for two years. Sometimes for weeks together we had nothing to eat but this sort of bread, and potatoes.

“We saw but few Indians the first year; but the next summer they came through our place by hundreds. Every morning they would go to every house, begging for something to eat. As I was much alone, and a quarter of a mile from any house, many times, when I saw them coming, I have instantly put my table out of sight,—I could not feed them without robbing my children. It was enough to make one's heart ache to see the condition of these poor Indians! Sometimes there would be six hundred in a drove, going to Detroit or Malden for presents, which they would soon part with for whisky.”

Those were trying times for the pioneers! Everything in the way of provisions, except corn, potatoes, and game, had to be brought from Detroit at great expense, and by days of toil,—brought through by pack-horses or up the Huron River by flatboats as far as Rawsonville, then called “Snow's Landing.” There were no mills nearer than Detroit, and there was no road between those places, the settlers often traveling on foot, following an Indian trail.

Speaking of the early days, Jonathan Morton says: “In August, 1824, I came to Ypsilanti from Detroit. When I arrived, there were six log houses at the grove, occupied by Benjamin Woodruff, Robert Stitt, Leonard Miller, Jason Cross, John Bryant, and John Barney. Where the city now stands there were two shanties constructed of poles, and occupied by George Hall and John Stewart. . . . The next day, after my arrival at Ypsilanti, I came to Ann Arbor on foot, following an Indian trail. There were then only two log houses in Ann Arbor, situated near the creek that crosses Huron Street. Walter Rumsey and John Allen occupied these houses. Oliver Whitmore and Mr. Maynard (father of William S. and John W.) then lived at Mallet's Creek, between Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. About that time Deacon Carpenter, Mr. Parsons, and Samuel McDowell settled there.

“The first party with dancing that occurred among the earliest settlers of Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor combined was at Mr. Rumsey's, in Ann Arbor. The young people of Ypsilanti, on or about the 1st of January, 1826, got up a sleigh-ride, for the purpose of making Ann Arbor a visit. It was good sleighing, but there was only one sleigh in the vicinity, and this had been brought from New York. The balance of the company went in “jumpers” made of poles. On arriving at Ann Arbor they stopped at the log house of Mr. Rumsey, who kept a public house. It was proposed to have a dance, if music could be obtained. It was soon ascertained that John Allen's father owned a violin, and could play in good style. He was an old man, with locks as white as snow. He was induced to play for this party. Among others, there were present William and Alvin Cross, and their two sisters, Olive and Almira Gorton, Catherine and Hannah Rosenorans, Aretus Belden, Andrew McKinstry, Jonathan G. Morton, J. Whitmore and his sister Venus, and Mr. Dexter, afterwards known as Judge Dexter. A number of the settlers of Ann Arbor were there, and a jolly time was had. Society then was a unit, and all were welcome. There were no fashionable cliques in those times.

“At this time the Indians were very numerous, comprising portions of the Huron, Tawah, and Pottawatomie tribes. There had been an Indian cornfield on the river flat a short distance below Ypsilanti. They prepared the land by forming large mounds the size of a bushel basket. There were no Indian lodges or villages in this vicinity, as they moved away after the land was surveyed, but they roamed through the country in small bands. On the 4th of July, 1826, an occurrence took place that caused much excitement among the white settlers. About five hundred Sioux came from the Mississippi valley through Ypsilanti, on their way to Malden, to receive the annual presents from the British government, in return for their services in the war of 1812. They remained at Ypsilanti several days, and had a “war-dance” where now is the central part of the city. They danced in a circle, making indescribable sounds in coarse, guttural tones,

† It is denied that this was the first born child; Captain Stitt claiming that a daughter of his (named Maria) was some six months older than Alpha W. Bryan.

interspersed with whoops and yells, while war-clubs were brandished over their heads in a very threatening manner. The principal music was produced on a drum made of the skin of some wild animal drawn over a large keg. The settlers furnished rations for them while they remained, believing that by this course they were purchasing the privilege of retaining their scalps. The Pottawatamies also favored Washtenaw County with several visits on similar errands (they had an eye for the British presents because of the whisky they could be bartered for).”

We cannot forbear placing reminiscences of the early days, the infancy of Washtenaw, upon record. John Geddes, of Ann Arbor, in a paper read before the County Historical Society, says: “I landed in Detroit July 12, 1824. Detroit was then an old, dilapidated place. Garrison had a sign of ‘Yankee Boarding House,’ and Mrs. McMillen a small sign for ‘Boarders,’ where she charged twelve and a half cents for a meal and six and a quarter cents for lodging. There was no water fit to drink in the city. My companion was William P. Stevens, of Steuben County, New York. He was fifty-two years of age, and I was twenty-three. Mr. Kearsely, the receiver, recommended Washtenaw County as the most favorable place to locate. We started in that direction, and arrived at Johnson's tavern, on the Rouge, where the village of Wayne now is, and stopped for the night. The next morning we started for Woodruff's Grove. The bushes were wet, the road narrow, and mosquitoes numerous, making traveling unpleasant, until we reached the Willow-run, when we got rid of the timber-land mosquitoes, shortly after arrived at Woodruff's, where we got our breakfast. While eating, I inquired of Mrs. Woodruff how long she had lived there. She said: ‘On the 4th of July last it was thirteen months,’ which I set down as the first settlement of Washtenaw County. The next day we went to Ann Arbor, and passed where Robert Fleming was building a saw-mill, on Fleming Creek, on the southeast quarter of section twenty-five, township of Ann Arbor, which was the first saw-mill erected in the County. It commenced running in the fall. We passed on and came to where Orrin White and his family were living, two miles west of the saw-mill. We arrived at Ann Arbor before night. Ann Arbor then had one house, a sort of frame, one story high, with an additional log block alongside, having no rafters or roof on it. There was a tent north of the house, where John Allen was putting up. Elisha W. Rumsey and wife occupied the house, and entertained persons who came viewing land,—one of the pioneer taverns of Washtenaw. It was headquarters. Rumsey settled there in February, 1824. These beginnings were near the brook, on Huron Street. On Friday we went back to Woodruff's by the ‘middle trail.’ There were no houses or beginnings on the trail until we came to what is now Ypsilanti, and but one house there,—the French trading-house. The north half mile of the French claim was sold to John Stewart, of Romulus, Seneca County, New York, who came on shortly after. Next year (1825), about the first of June, the Chicago road was laid out by United States Commissioners. They laid it through Ypsilanti, and Woodruff's Grove perished as a village. The Commissioners were James McCloskey, of Detroit, a Mr. Baldwin, of Indiana, and a Frenchman, of Monroe. The first-named purchased the first piece of land in what is now Ann Arbor Township, being the south part of the southwest fractional quarter of section twenty-six, containing about fourteen acres.”

Alvin Cross, of Ypsilanti, whose introduction to Michigan in March, 1824, was by swimming the river at Detroit, says he found but one settler between the Rouge and Woodruff's Grove,—they had to camp out, as they were three days reaching the settlement. The Indians were very plenty, and often troublesome. Major Woodruff went to consult Governor Cass about them. His advice was that if they misbehaved they were to tie up the offenders and whip them, as the best way of punishing them and teaching them to behave. The first occasion thereafter that offered of carrying this advice into execution was improved; and it is said, from that time onward no further trouble was experienced from their red neighbors.

Daniel Cross, one of the oldest pioneers of Washtenaw County, in some early notes he has furnished for publication, says:—

“I left the State of New York in the fall of 1822 for Michigan. I came to Buffalo and took the steamer for Detroit,—the *Superior*,—and after a passage of four days, arrived at Detroit. After knocking about Detroit for three or four days to see if I could find any one to give me any information regarding the country, or land for sale, I met with a man who told me there was land for sale north of Detroit, in what he called the ‘Wilderness,’ about thirty miles from Detroit. I went there and looked at the land, and found three families there, but did not like the location, and came back to Detroit again. I met another man by the name of Bryant, who had been west thirty miles, at a place on the Huron River; he said there had been no one through the woods yet; they had gone up Huron River from the Lake. He wanted me to go through the woods with him, and mark the trees; so we started with a pocket-compass to guide our way through the wilderness. Bryant had been at the land office and got directions what course to take to go to Woodruff's Grove. Woodruff had newly come into the place from Sandusky, Ohio. There were two other men along with him by the names of Miller and Beverly. When they came in they came up the river in a flat boat, which they pulled up the river themselves. They all squatted. Beverly built a shanty on the flat near where the paper mill stands, and Miller built his shanty near Woodruff's, at the Grove, but neither Miller nor Beverly bought any land; Miller went to Saline, and Beverly I do not know where he went.† We took four days to make our way to what is now the city of Ypsilanti. I liked the looks of the country, and selected eighty acres, now owned by Ben Emerick.

“After selecting my land, I bought a yoke of oxen from Woodruff, who had squatted on that land now owned by Mr. Fletcher. My land was the first bought west of the River Rouge, and I built the first log house put up in this part of the country. After buying my oxen, I went to Detroit and brought my family, and Bryant went along and brought his family with mine, and we got the shelter of a shanty which had been built by Stitt, but he never occupied it. I then went to work and got up my house, and my family and Bryant's lived in the same till spring. Bryant bought the next to me,—it is now owned by J. Emerick. After getting my family settled in my new home, I started back to the State of New York. I traveled all the way on foot through Canada to Genesee County, where

† Died at Ypsilanti about 1826.

my father lived, and got him to sell his farm and come to Michigan. An uncle of mine sold his farm also, and another man, by the name of James Pullin, sold likewise, and we all started in the spring for Michigan. Again we arrived at Detroit with four yoke of oxen. We then came on to this place and broke up ten acres of land, the first ever broke up in this part of the country. We all shared in the proceeds of the ten acres.

"All the provisions we had to live on till the crop came off the ten acres we had to get from Detroit. I had to take my oxen and carry home for all the rest. It took most two days to go fighting among logs and brush. I have camped sometimes in the woods with nothing but the sound of wolves howling around. In the fall, after harvesting our crop, we had to look out for some way to grind our corn. We took a large white oak stump, and hollowed out the top of it so that it would hold a peck of corn, and then rigged a spring-pole with a pestle on the end of it, and with that we could bruise the corn till we could use it. It was rough stuff, but we got along with it till some time in 1825 or 1826; Woodruff rigged up a small mill down the river a little ways, on the land now owned by Chas. Crane. When we got our wheat ground, we carried it home and sifted it—there was no bolting of flour in those days; we thought we were well off if we got it ground anyway. Before Woodruff put up his mill I had to carry our grain to Detroit; there was a wind-mill there. I carried the first wheat to Detroit that ever was raised in this section of the country, in the fall of 1824. Our meat did not cost us anything but the killing of it. Venison was very plenty at that time; we used likewise to get a good deal from the Indians. They were quite plenty in this part of the country. Fish were very plentiful in the Huron River; we could catch any quantity of them with very little trouble. In the fall of 1823, Hiram Tuttle came in, and settled down the river about two miles; the place is still owned by the family; he was the first settler that settled away from the Woodruff Grove. Mr. Goodwell was among the first settlers that came in after Tuttle. He worked for me sometime, and then settled in the town of Superior, and lived and died there.

"Harwood bought on the east side of the depot. He built the first log house and first mill. The mill was just below the present factory. The house stood about four lots above the depot, on what is now River Street. On the west side, according to my recollection, Mr. Hull built the first house. I don't remember the second, but Millington bought him out, and put up a block addition; this was on the site of the Hawkins House, and I think the original building still forms a part of this house. I do not remember the names of the builders of the next two or three. The first settlers at Ann Arbor were Rumsey and Allen. When they arrived, I spent three days in the woods with them looking for land, and that was the first spot that seemed to suit them, and they proposed to each take an eighty there. They then went to Detroit and located their land, and we all turned out and helped to build their houses. They took their women up to see their location. There was a creek there, and a grape-vine hanging over the creek. Rumsey's wife says to Mrs. Allen, 'What a nice arbor is this!' Mrs. Allen replied, 'Yes; why can't they call it Ann Arbor, that is my name.' It was called so by the party, and when the place was formally named, this name was adopted.

"Going to Detroit through the woods to get medicine for my wife who was very sick, on one occasion, I started early in the morning and went to Detroit and back on foot between sun and sun. When I started I expected to camp out over night, but as I came nearer and nearer home, my anxiety increased, and I pressed forward, only pausing to take a swallow of the swamp water now and then. When I came out on the plains, I lay down and took a hearty drink of water, and became unconscious, not knowing how I reached home, but the first I remember, my brothers were rubbing and nursing me. It was then about eleven or twelve o'clock.

"In the fall my team was the only team here, and when provisions were wanted, I had to go. It generally took about two days, and I used to put bells on my oxen and turn them loose. On one occasion they were stampeded by the wolves, and ran over five miles. In the morning I took the trail and followed. About once in a mile they had turned on the wolves, and the ground was torn up with their pawing and fighting. By these traces I was able to follow, and finally found them. I had no fire arms, matches had not yet been invented, and I had lost my punk, so that I could make no fire, and lay in the dark all night, and never slept a wink.

"On the occasion of my wife's sickness, there was but one doctor in the County, a Dr. Lord, who had settled at Ann Arbor. I lived then below Mr. Tuttle's, where I had taken a quarter section and built a house. Mr. Lord came down once, and said that he could never come there and cure my wife, and I took my team, and cut a good road through the woods and carried her to the doctor's residence, and left her there sick two months, while I took care of my family and farm at home. I finally sold my land down the river and looked around Saline. The land-office had been removed to Monroe. There was nothing then but a blind trail leading to Monroe, and I took a pony and started. I reached the office and did my business. On returning I did not know how to get back, and finally found a Frenchman, who thought he could put me on a trail that ran up the river Huron. I gave him a dollar and started on the trail. It soon began to snow, and the trail was filled so that I could not follow it. It soon became dark, and I found myself in a black ash swamp, and without fire or light, or means to make either. Hitching my pony to a tree, I prepared to pass the night, and soon the wolves began to howl. They came boldly up to my pony and snapped him by the hind legs. He would kick and call to me as if for help, but I was unable to give him assistance. He was so badly bitten that I had hard work to cure him. This continued all night until nearly morning, when I heard the barking of a dog. As soon as there was any light, I went toward the sound, and came to the Huron River, where I found an encampment of Indians. I then came on up the river. After purchasing my place near Saline, I built the second log house west of the river Huron. Miller had squatted and built a cabin there. He was not able to purchase. Risdon was located there, and was surveyor. When emigrants began to come in, he set up a tavern. I followed the woods for two years, and whenever a man came in to look for lands, we stuck to him, and, if possible, never let him go till he had bought. I got so well acquainted with the lines that every one applied to me for help. William Wilson came in 1825 or 1826, and I went with him to look for land. He was suited with the location of the farm on which he lived until a few years ago, when he moved into the city."

The settlement at Ann Arbor, by Allen and Rumsey, dates as early as February, 1824. The exact location of the camp of these pioneers was on block 1, range 1, according to the original plot of the village of Ann Arbor. "There, then, was the spot—a very beautiful one, too: it must have been in that primeval day where Nature was in all her beauty and quietude." Mr. Asa Smith and wife, who came soon after, brought all their earthly effects upon their backs, and, in order to keep warm of nights, were forced to throw stones into the log-heap fire, and then place them heated around their impromptu beds. Of the oldest inhabitants now living we may name Judge James Kingsley, Mrs. Dr. Denton, Mrs. Olney Hawkins, Daniel B. Brown, Deacon Lorin Mills, and General Edward Clark, residing within the limits of the then village.

These settlements, of which we have given a detailed account, were the first in Washtenaw County, and the parties named were the pioneers who paved the way

for its future greatness. Many of the first settlers found the struggle too severe, sold their improvements, and moved elsewhere; but much the larger portion, some in middle life and many in old age, have been gathered to their fathers and are not. A few remain, and from that small remnant must the materials for the history of Washtenaw be gathered.

These feeble beginnings were strengthened by many new-comers from the East, so that, by 1830, many new openings had been made, while the older colonies had grown considerable. But during the day of "small things" was the first mercantile venture made in the County. Jonathan Morton bought some dry goods at Detroit, in 1824, and the following spring transported them to Ypsilanti. He opened a small store in company with Aretus Belden, who came to Ypsilanti with him. These goods were the first brought into Washtenaw, save such articles as were bartered to the Indians at the French trading-post.

When the County was organized, in 1827, it was the Western *frontier county*, and Samuel Clements, of the town of Lima, the only frontier white settler. At the election held this year for members of the Legislative Council in the three towns of the County, their respective votes were Ann Arbor, 119; Ypsilanti, 103; and Dexter, 25, an aggregate of 247.

The first session of the County Court, "in and for Washtenaw County, Territory of Michigan," was held at the house of Erastus Priest, in Ann Arbor, on the 3d Monday in January, 1827. "The Honorable Samuel W. Dexter, Chief Justice, and the Honorable Oliver Whitmore, associate, appeared and constituted said court." O. D. Richardson was appointed Prosecuting Attorney *pro tem*. The following persons were impaneled as the

FIRST GRAND JURY OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.

Thomas Saerider,
Willard Hall,
Roswell Britton,
Jonathan Kirk,
Josiah Rosecrants,
John Dix,
Luke H. Whitmore,
Henry Kimmel,
Anthony Case,
Cornelius Osterhout,

Isaac Hall,
Samuel Camp,
Alva Brown,
Levi Hiscock,
Jonathan Ely,
Joseph H. Peck,
Rufus Pomeroy,
Levi B. Pratt,
Eason Cross,
E. W. Rumsey,

David Hardy.

The first bill of indictment was found against Erastus Priest, but the jury returned "not guilty." At the same session of court was impaneled the

FIRST PETTY JURY.

Jonathan Train,
Isaac Sines,
William Eddy,
Bldridge Gee,
George W. Allen,
I. W. Bird,

Joseph Mayo,
Thomas Chambers,
Alexander Lavery,
Isaac Powers,
Samuel Higgins,
James Pooling.

Of the members of both these pioneer juries, nearly all are either dead or removed from the County.

From 1830 to 1840 was an important epoch in the history of the State and of the County, as embracing the era of the wild-cat speculation, the Black Hawk and Toledo wars, the so-called patriot war, the cholera panic, and the admission of the State into the Union. In 1830 the population of the whole State was less than 32,000 souls,—that of Washtenaw County 4042. In 1835 Edward Mundy was judge and Daniel R. Brown sheriff. James T. Allen performed the duties of clerk and John Allen those of register. Mark Morris handled the mails at Ypsilanti, Dr. Gurley dispensed physic at Saline, and Dr. Denton at the County-seat, while the *Michigan Whig* and *Washtenaw Democrat* was in its prime. It was the birth-year of the State, and a period of rejuvenation in the County. The early part of this decade was marked by the rapid settlement of Washtenaw and contiguous counties. It was also the era of internal improvements, chief among which are her

RAILROADS.

Washtenaw County figures in the first railroad ever chartered in the "Wolverine" State. It was the "Central" or the "Detroit and St. Joseph Railroad," chartered in 1831. The company had expended \$117,000 upon it, and had it nearly graded from Detroit to Ypsilanti, when, in 1837, it was purchased by the State. In 1838 its rolling stock comprised four locomotives, five passenger and ten freight cars.

In 1836, too, was chartered the "Palmyra and Jacksonburg Railroad." Its route lay through Tecumseh, Clinton, and Manchester to Jackson. This line afterwards passed into the hands of the "Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad," and is now operated as the "Jackson Branch" of that road.

The same year (which was a time of railway-fever) the "Monroe and Ann Arbor" and the "Ypsilanti and Tecumseh" roads were chartered; but neither were ever built.

In 1839 the "Central Railroad" was opened to Ann Arbor, and to Dexter on the 4th of July, 1841, and was immediately pushed on to Jackson. At this time the "Southern" line had not got beyond Adrian. In 1846 the "Central" road was finished to Kalamazoo, and the same year sold by the State to the "Michigan Central Railroad Company" for \$2,000,000. This road is the only line in operation within the limits of the County at the present time, except the Jackson Branch of the "Michigan Southern Railroad," which crosses its southwest corner, and the "Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad," starting from Ypsilanti and running as far west as Hillsdale, where it connects and runs in conjunction with other roads west and south.

Another road has been projected,—the "Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Railroad,"—which, if finished, and brought into competition with the great arteries of rail now coursing through the State from east to west, would be of incalculable benefit to this County. It has been graded all through Washtenaw County, and some distance below, and the road-bed ready for the iron.

SCHOOLS.

We have not given a full picture of the past of Washtenaw County until we have briefly sketched the history of her educational interests, for which she stands pre-eminent.

The first facilities the County enjoyed in this direction were "select schools," like that which Miss Hope Johnson taught at Woodruff's Grove in 1826-7,—generally the assembling of a few small children in the teacher's own house. A school was opened in Ypsilanti in 1823, and Miss Olive Gorton (now wife of Lyman Graves) was its first teacher. The first school-house proper was the one erected at Ypsilanti in 1829, and known as "The Brick." Five years later a "Young Ladies' Seminary" was opened in the same place, in a room over Vanderbilt's shop.

The pioneer school-houses were mostly constructed of logs, during the decade of 1830-40. The first in Sharon, near "Row's Corners," erected in 1832, was one

of the earliest frame school buildings in the County. The first school in Freedom Township dates from about the same year. In 1834, Augusta's first pedagogue officiated in their primitive log district school-house. That of Lyndon was erected in 1837, in which John Yocum held the first *licensed* school of that town, although Miss Angelina Green taught in a private house prior to that date. The first school-house in Ann Arbor was built about 1827, and Miss Sallie Clark taught in it.

"Toward the close of the territorial period," says Mr. Charles Woodruff, "a perfect system of education was formed, from which the people expected great things; but the financial revulsion of 1836 came, and these projects fell in the common ruin. The disaster to the University interests were relieved by the State; but not so the common schools; the people were obliged to fall back upon their own voluntary efforts, and at a time when every other interest was prostrate. The interest of the school-fund, divided by scholars, was no inducement to maintain a school for the period requisite to entitle a district to its share. Few houses were built, and many that were stood vacant. Wages for teachers were merely nominal; and in not a few instances districts allowed their houses to be used by whomsoever would undertake to teach for what they could obtain from their patrons. Education relied solely upon the enterprise of citizens and the self-denial of teachers.

The County, however, soon recovered from this depression, and made giant strides toward liberal culture, establishing many fine schools, and erecting some very fine and oftentimes costly edifices. The present status of the common school system in this County may best be gathered from the following facts, furnished us by the County Superintendent, Mr. G. S. Wheeler. There are 166 districts in the County, and over 10,000 children attended the schools held in nine stone, forty-seven brick, one hundred and twelve frame, and five log school-houses. The County now has provisions for seating nearly 13,000 pupils. The value of school property is \$368,054. There are also in the County seven graded schools. To carry on these schools ninety-six male and two hundred and eighty-five female teachers are employed. The total expenditures for the school year of 1872 were \$131,229.26.

Foremost among the educational institutions of Washtenaw County, and of the Northwest, is

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,

located at the County-seat. It was properly started in 1817, by a charter from the Territorial Legislature to the "Catholopistemiad," or "University of Michigan." This was to include all the schools of the State; and the president and professors were to have legislative power for the settlement of the entire school system. It was to be supported by taxes, subscriptions, and lotteries. Subscriptions to the amount of several thousand dollars were raised in Detroit, but the lotteries were never drawn, and the taxes perhaps never paid, though the schools were started, and Rev. John Monteith, of the First Protestant Church, was made president, and the Rev. Gabriel Richard, a Catholic priest, professor. This charter was repealed by the enactment of another to take its place in 1821. A judicial decision in 1858 settled the question, as one of law, that these were identical with the present University of Michigan, and the property which had not already been transferred to the Board of Regents, the old academy lot and building, passed into the hands of the latter. In 1804 a township of land was appropriated by Congress for a "seminary of learning" in the territory. In 1817 Governor Cass had, in the treaty of Fort Meigs, procured a provision appropriating three sections to the "College of Detroit." The Board of 1821 attempted to make use of these appropriations. This they could do in case of the Fort Meigs' grant, but the stipulations of the other made it impracticable. But they succeeded in obtaining, in 1826, a grant of two townships in place of the one of 1804. The fund which originated in this other grant is now the main support of the institution. The means of starting the work were first raised by loan of \$100,000, endorsed by the State. The fund, after passing through many dangers from injudicious legislation, was saved in 1839 by an executive vote, and finally reached about \$460,000, after paying the loan, the amount of which was, in 1859, refunded to the University by legislative act, less about fourteen years' interest, making it about \$560,000.

At first, branches or preparatory schools were contemplated in various parts of the State, and eight of these were started from 1837 to 1845; but the income was insufficient, and the appropriation of it in this way deemed illegal. The University proper was opened at Ann Arbor in the autumn of 1841, and the first class—twelve in number—graduated in 1845. The classical course alone was established at first; the medical department being opened in 1850, the scientific in 1852, and the law department in 1859. The number of students have gradually increased ever since the first expansion by the opening of the new courses. The number in attendance during the year, which ended with the commencement of 1873, was 1176, and for 1873-4 it was even larger. In 1867 the State made the institution a gift of \$15,000 a year, conditional that a homoeopathic professor of medicine be appointed, which was made unconditional in 1869; and again, in 1871, by an appropriation of \$75,000 for a "central building," which was completed during 1873, and the "University Hall" contained therein—the largest audience hall in the State—dedicated in November of that year. This building, with a front of 127 feet, makes, with the two former buildings, which form its wings, a total frontage of 347 feet. It is surmounted by an imposing dome, to be topped by Rogers's colossal statue of "Michigan." The chapel or audience-room, eighty by one hundred and thirty feet, is capable of seating three thousand persons.

The University has a library of twenty-two thousand volumes, museums of art, natural history, and comparative anatomy, a chemical laboratory, and an "astonomical observatory," which are widely known, of the latter more particular mention being made in the sketch of Ann Arbor Township and City. This university has now been in existence thirty-one years,—eleven years without a president (some member of the faculty acting as such, by arrangement), eleven years under the presidency of Rev. Henry P. Tappan, LL.D., six years under that of Erastus Haven, LL.D., two years Prof. Henry S. Frieze acted as president, and in June, 1871, the present incumbent, James B. Angell, LL.D., entered upon duty. The first professor ever appointed, Rev. George P. Williams, LL.D., is still connected with the university.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

is located at Ypsilanti. It was established by an Act of the Legislature, approved March 28, 1849. To secure its location the citizens of that place gave the ground required and a large subscription in money. The edifice, which was dedicated October 5, 1852, is a fine one, of brick, 57 by 100 feet, three stories high, beside basement. There are other contiguous buildings, and the institution and its graduates are both favorably known throughout the country. There were in attendance on November 1, 1873, three hundred and sixty pupils, and the number enrolled during the preceding year was four hundred and forty-seven. During 1873 important changes were made in the seatings of the main rooms, and the laboratory was enlarged and provided with better facilities. The outbuildings, which were burned during the vacation, were also rebuilt on a better and more

convenient plan during 1873. This school has gone forward from year to year, happily disappointing those who had entertained the highest expectations concerning it; and the successful past is a promise for a useful future.

THE YPSILANTI UNION SCHOOL

In the beginning of the year 1844, Mr. Chas. Woodruff opened an academical school, where his printing-office now is, and soon after Rev. L. H. Moore purchased a brick building and opened a school, which was incorporated in 1845 as the Ypsilanti Seminary. In 1848 the building was purchased by District No. 4, and Rev. M. S. Hawley became principal. The succeeding fall (1849) this school was organized under a special act of legislation, authorizing the directors to adopt any system which would not conflict with the General School Law. "It was a bold, and in many respects an unprecedented, experiment undertaken by one district alone, and involving an amount of pecuniary responsibility which nothing but zeal in the cause of education could have induced its projectors to assume." In 1851 a second district joined with the first, and in 1857 two other districts united with them. In 1853 Rev. Joseph Esterbrook became principal, and the same year it caught fire and was burned to the ground; but the enterprise of the people was equal to the emergency. The entire village consolidated into one district, and, "phoenix-like," arose an edifice second to none other in the State for the purpose for which it was erected. The style of the building is Roman, and consists of a main structure and two wings, with a frontage of one hundred and twenty-one feet, being three stories high, besides basement. In most Union schools the course of instruction is limited to that of the common district school, and in most cases the people are obliged to support, as separate schools, both an academy and a Union school. The Ypsilanti Union School unites both in one, and by a kind of common consent became known as "Union Seminary," which name it has since borne without giving offense to other seminaries, or bringing discredit upon the name. If it is the first institution of the kind which has assumed this well-merited distinction, it is to be hoped that it will not be the last for surely such schools, taking the rank and doing the labor of seminaries in our populous and enterprising villages, are the hope of the State, not only as seats of academical learning, but as preparatory schools for our university.

"IN LIMINE."

"At the threshold." It seems to be a peculiar element of human mind to desire to know all about the origin of things. With it goes a reverence for pioneers and initial efforts.

Alvin Cross ploughed or broke up the first ten acres of land in the County. His father built the first barn, and nearly all the settlers were at the "raising."

The first celebration of our National Independence was in 1824, Major Woodruff taking special pains to have every inhabitant of the County present. The whole number of adults was about thirty! Judge Robert Fleming presided at the table; opposite him was the Indian chief, Blue Jacket, who had come by particular request. The field-piece of the day was a solid oak-tree, which is said to have answered the purpose well. Their feast consisted in part of provisions brought from Detroit, but principally upon venison from the forest, fish from the Huron; and a jolly time was had on the two gallons of whisky that Clark Sills walked to Detroit to procure and brought back to Ann Arbor on his back. At the celebration of the following "4th" (1825), quite a goodly company assembled, and, to show the forwardness of the season, it is said that the dinner on that day was entirely cooked from vegetables grown that season in the vicinity. Wheat had been harvested and threshed, and bread made from the flour from the same, and used on this occasion.

The first surveying was done by Orange Risdon, who, in 1824, surveyed the roads from Ann Arbor to Dexter, from Detroit to Ypsilanti, and from the latter place to Ann Arbor. In 1825 he surveyed the famed Chicago Road, going through with a baggage wagon, six teams, pack-horses, and twelve men.

The first marriage in the County was that of Robert Stitt to Esther Beverly, at Ypsilanti, by Esq. Woodruff, in 1824. The first that we can find on record was Rufus Knight to Sally Scott, the license dated February 17, 1827, signed by David E. Lord, the first county clerk, and endorsed as follows: "I certify that the within has been complied with by me, Martin Davis, J. P."

The first death is claimed to be the decease of Walter Oakman, a young Irishman, who died at Woodruff's Grove, September 10, 1824.

Mrs. Woodruff was the first white woman in the County, and Mrs. Rumsey the first west of Ypsilanti, and her son, born a few months after her arrival at Ann Arbor, named in honor of the then officiating governor, Lewis Cass Rumsey, was the first birth. There are two other claimants for this honor,—Alpha W. Bryan, born February 27, 1824, and Miss Maria, daughter of Captain Robert M. Stitts, of Ypsilanti.

The oldest settlers now living in the County are Daniel Cross, who came in 1823, and his sister, Mrs. Eliza Cotton.

The first officiating judge was Samuel Dexter, in 1827. The first person admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor-at-law was Elisha Belcher, Esq., in January, 1827. B. F. Witherell, Esq., practised the same year before the first court held in the County in conformity to its rules. The first licensed vendors of spirituous beverages were Jason Cross, John Allen, and Nathan Thomas, in 1827. Benjamin Woodruff and John Allen also kept the first licensed taverns in Washtenaw County. The earliest record we find of a duly licensed auctioneer was Stephen K. Jones, for the town of Ann Arbor, January 9, 1839.

The first murder, or attempted murder, in the County, and one of the first in the State, was in 1837, when Isaac B. Stoddard shot David Sloat, an early settler of Sharon, for which crime the offender was sent to State's prison for a term of years.

The first paper published in the County was the *Michigan Emigrant*, by S. W. Dexter. The first school taught was at the grove, in 1826-7, with Miss Hope Johnson as school-ma'm. The first religious efforts in the County were by the Methodists, among whom Rev. Elias Pattee was the pioneer. The first society formed was a class of five members, in 1825. The first town-meetings were held in Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, and Dexter, in 1827. The first highways open to travel were the Chicago Road and the old Territorial Road.

General Edward Clark, of Ann Arbor, was the importer of the first piano into the County, although violins and rustic dances were common at the time.

Ann Arbor was the first village platted in the County, May 25, 1824. Cyrus Beckwith was the first recorder of deeds. The first telegraph came into Washtenaw County in 1847, reaching the County-seat in December.

RELIGIOUS.

As would be expected, there were not many people here before they were searched out by the "itinerating system" of the M. E. Church. As a messenger of religion the circuit minister would be likely to be the first to visit the destitute with anything like systematic effort. "In a true picture of pioneer life," says Edward Eggleston, "neither the Indian nor the hunter is the centre-piece, but

the circuit-rider. More than any one else the early circuit preachers brought order out of the chaos. In no other class was the heroic element so finely displayed. How do I remember the forms and weather-beaten visages of the old preachers, whose constitutions had conquered starvation and exposure,—who had survived swamps, ague, Indians, and bilious fevers!" The first circuit preachers who figured in this County were Rev. Elias Pattee and John A. Baughman. The first-named formed a class at Woodruff's, in 1825; the latter, whose thundering voice so echoed through the forests of Washtenaw that he was termed "John the Methodist crying in the wilderness," formed a class in the autumn of 1826, of which Asa Rice† and some others were members. Eleazer Smith was its first leader. Mr. Baughman generally preached at the house of Isaac Powers, Ypsilanti's first postmaster, who, though not a Christian, was a man of public spirit and some generous impulses. After Baughman came Cooper, Gurley, Sayer, Elliot, Pilcher, Coleclazer, etc. All these figured as itinerants, and prior to 1837, in which year Ypsilanti became a station, and from which time onward it had a stated supply in succession by Wesley J. Wells, J. H. Pittsell, Oscar North, Elijah Crane, Mr. Champion, Elliot Crippen, George Taylor, W. F. Cowles, T. H. Jackson, Seth Reed, W. G. Stowix, F. A. Blades, and J. S. Smart.

Rev. Wm. Jones (now of Neenah, Wisconsin), who was the first missionary sent here from New York, gives us a very fair picture of the moral status at that time. He says: "I arrived at Ypsilanti on the 3d of October, 1829, and found the people without a church, and in a deplorable condition. Almost the whole village, with few exceptions, were given over to unrestrained indulgence in intoxicating drinks. The holy Sabbath was openly desecrated by revelry, drunkenness, and the pitching of quoits on the banks of the river. The first Sabbath after my arrival,—as they were without even a school-house or a public room for meeting,—I met the people in a private dwelling; but the fetid breath of intoxication sensibly impregnated and polluted the atmosphere of the room. I entered the field under heart-sickening circumstances. I felt that nothing could be done until the people were restored to sobriety. So I invited different neighborhoods together, and read to them Dr. Beecher's sermons on "The Use of Intoxicating Drinks." Attention was arrested; a temperance society was formed at Ypsilanti, and from thence the reformation spread through the country.

About the time this missionary came, the people generally had come to think there was too much drinking for the prosperity of the Town; so it was resolved that the drinking should end off with a grand time on a certain day, and then all should sign the pledge. Just as the grand time was at its height, and some temperate men had been forced to taste a little, the missionary came along on foot to do the work of his mission. One cries out, "There's another man!" another says, "Hold on, boys, I guess he is a minister!" "Never mind," says a third, "grab him." A general rush was made, but as heads were reeling and feet not very nimble, some missed him, while others fell headlong. His reverence was soon seen in the distance giving unmistakable evidence of speed, while the rabble were crying out, "Catch him! catch him!" This was rather a novel way of receiving a missionary; but something like this has often occurred in the history of the evangelization of the West.‡

The first Sabbath school was commenced in July, 1828, and held in a log building at Ypsilanti. No one was living in the village then who would open the school with prayer. In 1830 this school was reorganized, and met in the Old Red Building; all denominations sent their children there. Later in the season Rev. I. M. Wead organized another school, in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and auxiliary to the American Sunday School Union. That school has continued till the present time. The Methodists, with their scholars, about this time commenced to meet in the school-house on the east side of the Huron, where Chas. Woodruff now resides, a building that was a common temple for education and religion. Since then other schools have sprung up all over the County, but these two schools are entitled to rank as pioneers.

In 1831 the foundations were laid of the first church building in Washtenaw County, by the Methodists, at Ypsilanti. At this date all the appointments in Michigan were in the Detroit district of the Ohio Conference. In 1835 it was divided into the Detroit and Ann Arbor districts, with sixteen circuits and missions; and at the general conference of the following year the Michigan Conference was organized, with four districts in Ohio and two in Michigan. It was not till 1840 that the Michigan Conference had jurisdiction over all the Michigan work.

In 1830 Rev. Silas Freeman came into the County as a missionary of the Episcopal Church, and organized "St. James," at Ypsilanti, with ten members. As early as 1828, Rev. Mr. Corey, of Detroit, and, after him, Rev. Richard Berry, preached occasionally in the County.

In searching out the history of the Presbyterian Church, we find that Rev. Noah M. Wells, of Detroit, came out and preached a few times in 1827—8; that the few and scattered persons of that denomination sometimes met for prayer and the reading of sermons, E. M. Skinner being the reader. But the first church was not organized until July, 1829, by Rev. William Page, of Ann Arbor. In the fall of that year Rev. William Jones preached not only at Ypsilanti, but steadily at Dixboro', Mallett's Creek and Stony Creek, traveling on foot. In the spring of 1830 he held a "protracted meeting" at Mallett's Creek, in the log-house of Deacon Ezra Carpenter,—a man eminent for "faith and good works." At that time there were but four Presbyterian ministers in Michigan. He was followed, the same year, by Rev. Ira M. Wead, and in 1831 occurred the "first revival in the red school-house,"—a building often "persecuted for righteousness' sake" by stones and brickbats! People came from Wayne, Monroe, and Lenawee Counties to attend these meetings. In the autumn of 1834 Mr. Wead (died in Ypsilanti, November 30, 1871,) was formally installed the first pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. A. S. Wells, then of Tecumseh, gave the charge to the pastor; Rev. Charles G. Clark, then of Webster, but who died in 1871, gave the charge to the people. As early as October 4, 1830, "The First Congregational Society of Ypsilanti" had been organized according to Territorial Statute.

Rev. Charles G. Clark supplied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church at Ann Arbor for a few weeks, in the absence of their pastor, during the fall of 1829, after which he located in Webster, where a church was soon after formed. He continued to labor there until his death. But his efforts were not confined to Webster, but extended to all the adjacent towns, and many of their churches were organized by him.

Those were days of "small things," but from them have grown all the prosperous churches and religious organizations of the County.

The Baptist denomination did not commence its existence in Washtenaw as early as the churches we have above-mentioned. The first church was organized at in the year , under jurisdiction of the "River Raisin Association." In October, 1836, Elder J. S. Twiss, then of Ann Arbor,—a man well remembered for his eccentric faithfulness,—organized a society at Ypsilanti. Previous to this there had been Baptist preaching occasionally at various points in the County, by such pioneers as Boothe, Powell, and Loomis.

The first Catholic church was that of Northfield, erected in 1832; that of Dexter was erected in 1838; subsequently destroyed by fire.

† Died June 29, 1867, aged 68.

‡ "The Past of Ypsilanti," by Rev. G. L. Foster (1857), to which work we are indebted for many facts and reminiscences.

AGRICULTURAL.

Washtenaw County is one of the richest in the State in agricultural products. The number of acres of land in the County (as per the assessment of 1871) is 440,591, and the aggregate of real and personal estate is \$31,500,000. It is one of the finest wheat-raising districts in the State. Its leading products are wheat, wool, potatoes, apples, and hay. It is noted for its stock-raising, but its dairy interests yet lie dormant. The following table, taken from the last census table, more fully shows the agricultural ability of the County:

Civil Divisions.	No. of acres improved land.	Value of farms and farming implements.	Value of live stock.	Value of all productions.	Wheat. Bushels.
Ann Arbor.....	12,957	1,093,263	90,016	259,015	55,855
Augusta.....	8,798	717,665	105,399	164,971	13,898
Bridgewater.....	14,123	1,181,150	142,365	259,415	55,748
Dexter.....	10,320	725,590	95,061	138,350	34,337
Freedom.....	13,226	920,775	122,425	186,139	54,811
Lima.....	13,883	1,132,195	149,360	212,914	57,081
Lodi.....	15,950	1,391,990	158,475	309,010	63,206
Lyndon.....	12,027	735,365	97,543	146,437	39,619
Manchester.....	14,818	1,183,975	133,140	266,360	50,351
Northfield.....	13,942	1,064,835	89,293	242,568	68,025
Pittsfield.....	16,875	1,619,060	157,870	358,214	65,425
Salem.....	15,233	1,265,750	141,150	299,600	56,083
Saline.....	15,967	1,268,625	154,110	292,555	60,499
Scio.....	13,715	1,168,145	140,999	247,813	63,756
Sharon.....	17,000	1,459,630	132,413	206,486	59,496
Superior.....	16,405	1,347,900	148,556	322,927	50,836
Sylvan.....	13,192	1,032,837	132,247	203,139	53,659
Webster.....	13,600	966,940	83,940	231,715	55,535
York.....	15,232	1,170,180	141,225	263,425	48,809
Ypsilanti.....	16,841	1,535,990	159,806	286,090	42,017
Aggregate.....	283,004	22,982,260	2,555,393	4,897,143	1,049,046

By the above table it will be seen that over one million bushels of wheat alone are raised annually in the County.

Washtenaw produces more wool, fruit, and hay than any county in the State. It has twenty-one flouring- and thirty-three saw-mills.

Washtenaw maintains an energetic Agricultural and Horticultural Society, which owns fine grounds within the city limits of Ann Arbor, containing permanent buildings, where its annual fairs are held.

The "Patrons of Husbandry" are also strongly organized in the County, there being eight "granges" already established, as follows:

Stony Creek.....	J. P. Alcott, Master.....	Stony Creek P. O.
Fraternity.....	J. W. Childs, ".....	Ypsilanti
Ypsilanti.....	A. Campbell, ".....	"
Model.....	L. R. Brown, ".....	Rawsonville
Superior.....	E. M. Cole, ".....	Ypsilanti
Saline Union.....	Peter Cook, ".....	Saline
Lafayette.....	E. A. Nordman, ".....	Lima
Milan.....	James Doyle, ".....	Milan

POLITICAL AND STATISTICAL.

Washtenaw County was laid out in 1822, and attached to Wayne. It was organized in 1826. In 1829 Jackson County was surveyed and attached to Washtenaw, but detached as a separate civil jurisdiction in 1832. Livingston County was set off in 1836. The population of the County for the last three decades is as follows: in 1850, it showed a total of 28,569; in 1860, it figured up 35,747; and in 1870, it amounted to 41,434, of whom 8,726 were foreign born. According to the census of 1870, there were but two Indians in the County. The same reliable document shows that there are 7,964 dwellings, 8,172 families, and 10,125 voters in the County. Right here we will say, that Washtenaw ranks as fourth in the State in the matter of population.

Washtenaw has no representation among the present State Officers (1873-4), but on the State Boards and Commissions has a fair showing,—viz.: Honorable J. W. Childs, member of State Board of Agriculture; Dr. Rominger, Ann Arbor, State Geologist; C. B. Grant, Ann Arbor, one of the Michigan Commissioners for Centennial of American Independence; Samuel F. Cook, Ann Arbor, member of Commission on Territorial Laws; Rev. Charles H. Brigham, member of State Board of Health; S. M. Cutcheon, Ypsilanti, of the Commission to revise the Constitution, of which body he acted as president; Joseph Estabrook, Ypsilanti, member of the Board of Regents of the Michigan University; James B. Angell, of the University, president of the Board, *ex-officio*; Dr. P. B. Rose, State Petroleum Inspector for Washtenaw County.

The County is represented in the State Senate by Honorable J. Webster Childs, and in the lower House by C. B. Grant, M. J. Noyes, and Peter Cook,—all Republican.

Washtenaw County is in the Second Congressional District, comprises the Fourth Senatorial District, and contains three representative districts, as apportioned by Act of Legislature in 1871. It is also in the Fourth Judicial Circuit, Alexander D. Crane, of Dexter, judge. Terms of court for this County commence on the fourth Mondays of February and May, the second Monday of September, and the fourth Monday of November. A full list of County officers, and of the supervisors of the several towns, will be found in another place; also a list of all the chief executives of the State from the days of the French governors down to the present time.

In the matter of the removal of the State capital to Detroit, this County was directly interested, as Ann Arbor was one of the contesting claimants for its location. Alpheus Felch, a prominent citizen of this County, was governor at the time. After tedious log-rolling, in 1847, it was located in an unbroken wilderness, in Ingham County. The old Whig party had become much disorganized after the defeat of General Scott, in 1852, and the Free-soil party was increasing in strength. A movement to fuse the two parties was made, and on July 6, 1854, a mass convention met at Jackson, at which both Whig and Free-soil tickets were withdrawn, and a new ticket made by selection from both, thus inaugurating the great Republican party, which has controlled the affairs of the nation ever since.

The political status of the present Board of Supervisors of the County is fourteen Republican and eleven Democratic members.

Ann Arbor was made the County-seat in 1824. The court-house was built in 1833; the corner-stone laid the 19th of June. Mr. Rumsey gave one block of land—on Liberty Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets—for a "jail square," upon which was built, on or before 1829, a log jail. It was square, two stories high, and built of heavy logs, planked on the inside and weather-boarded on the outside. Moses Boylan was jailer from 1832 to 1835. In 1838 the present jail, in third ward, was erected. The poor farm was bought and the asylum for the poor established in 1836.

SOCIETIES.

Prominent among the organizations of the County is the old settlers' society, known under the title of "The Pioneer Society of Washtenaw County." It was established in the summer of 1873, and General Clark, of Ann Arbor, was its first chairman. Its present officers are ex-Governor A. Felch, of Ann Arbor, president; G. S. Wheeler, of Salem, secretary; M. H. Goodrich, of Ann Arbor, corre-

* Moses Clark, some claim, built the first barn in the County, about 1827, on Section 35, Ann Arbor Township.

sponding secretary; J. G. Leland, of Ann Arbor, treasurer; beside an executive committee of five and a vice-president from each town. This society is to have an annual meeting and festival and regular bimensal sessions, at which times the history and reminiscences of pioneer days will be recounted. Although yet youthful, it promises much usefulness in snatching from threatened oblivion those events of the past which should go upon the pages of undying history.

The Washtenaw County Agricultural Society has been many years in existence, and is ably supported by the farmers of the County. Its present officers (1874) are: president, John J. Robison; vice-presidents, J. G. Leland, Burk Spencer, George A. Peters, David Cody, and G. N. B. Renwick; recording secretary, J. E. Sumner; corresponding secretary, Davis; treasurer, J. J. Parshall, with an examining committee, composed of a member from each town.

There is also a "New England Society," whose membership (and their friends) generally celebrate "Forefathers' Day." In all parts of the County are flourishing branches of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Good Templars, etc., beside numerous literary associations and lyceums. There is also a County Medical Society, which has been in existence a good many years.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper was the *Michigan Emigrant*, published by Samuel Dexter, about 1827. The press of the County is at present represented by the following papers: *Peninsula Courier*, Ann Arbor; *Michigan Argus*, Ann Arbor; *University Chronicle*, Ann Arbor; *Palladium*, Ann Arbor; *The Oracle*, Ann Arbor; *Journal*, Manchester; *Enterprise*, Manchester; *Herald*, Chelsea; *Review*, Saline; *Sentinel*, Ypsilanti; *Commercial*, Ypsilanti; *Leader*, Dexter.

Of the papers previously published in the County, but now extinct, we name *The Michigan State Journal*, *The True Democrat*, *The Primitive Expounder*, and *Coon Hunter*. The two last being campaign papers. The *Signal of Liberty*, an Abolition paper, the *State Register*, a Know-nothing organ, *Local News and Advertiser*, followed by the *State News*, L. Davis, proprietor. The *Ann Arbor Journal* and *Washtenaw Whig* was established in 1855, by Cole and Davis. An advent paper was published for a short time, and in the fall of 1857 one number of a daily from the office of the *State Register*. The growth of Washtenaw County has not been so rapid as it has been permanent and reliable. The traveler now sees few log houses; they have been supplanted by substantial and, in many places, elegant and costly buildings, as the lithographic illustrations in this work show. From a population of half a dozen persons in 1823,—all living in log houses,—it had attained, in 1870, to a population of about forty-two thousand, while its lands have in the same time increased one-hundred fold! It has slowly but steadily developed manufacturing enterprises. Railroads, with attendant telegraph lines, have rendered communication very easy. Schools and churches have had vigorous growth, and rank among the first in the land. Intelligence and morality have kept pace with its progress, making it the abode of peace and plenty, comfort and security.

The citizens of Washtenaw are largely American, their places of nativity being principally in the New England and Middle States. Her people feel a just pride in being residents of Washtenaw County and citizens of a State which has an area of 56,243 square miles, embracing a population of over a million and a quarter of souls.

Washtenaw furnished men for the Black Hawk War, and was interested in the Toledo War, a brief and bloodless one, that ended by compromise and exchange of territory. In the late war of the rebellion, Michigan achieved a glorious record, and in that great name Washtenaw stood her full share, not only in laurels received, but in losses sustained. Her patriotism was notably genuine, as the many loyal graves all over the County attest, and as the "Soldiers' Monument" bears further witness.

Be the growth and prosperity of the State what it may, Washtenaw County, with her past prestige and present facilities, must ever hold high rank as an intelligent, wealthy, and patriotic member.

The publishers would return their sincere thanks to their many patrons and friends for aid in preparing this history, to whom they feel much indebted for the interest they have in every way manifested in making the work thorough and complete.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

Salem possesses a diversified surface, with openings in the northwest and southwest, plains in the southeast, the remainder being heavily timbered. Soil mostly clay. The south and west branches of the river Rouge rise in, and flow southeasterly through, this Township, with saw-mills on each. The town was formerly known as Panama, its name being changed about 1832, when Salem was organized and participated under that name for the first time in the territorial elections. At that time there were but ten organized towns in the County. The first land located was by Rufus Thayer,—the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 13,—the 25th of September, 1825. John and Joseph Dickinson were the first actual settlers,—in 1825-6. They were followed soon after by Dr. Pratt, Jesse Peters, Jacob Bullock, George Renwick, Calvin Wheeler, Reuben Peebles, Alexis Packard, Robert and John McCormick. George Renwick was a prominent man in the early history of Salem, and its first supervisor. The first religious society formed was the Baptist,—organized about 1837. The following year the First Congregational Society of Salem was established. The North Salem Wesleyan Methodist Society was instituted at the house of John Dramond, May 16, 1848; the Free Will Baptist Society in 1846. The Union Religious Society of Salem and Lyon was incorporated in 1850, with John Waterman, Daniel Pomeroy, and Michael Thompson as trustees. The Congregational Church edifice was the first constructed in Salem. The first physicians were Doctors Cook and Spence. The first post-office was that of Salem, and George Renwick first postmaster. Mrs. Anny Dickinson was the first white woman in the town. The first school-house was located at Lapham's Corners. The pioneer blacksmith was Phineas Clark. There never was a grog-shop in Salem Township.

SALEM, a small village, two miles south of the station of same name, on the Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan Railroad, and fourteen miles northeast of Ann Arbor. It is situated also on a branch of the river Rouge, in a good farming district, and ships to a considerable extent of the produce of the country.

SUMMIT, the post-office of Salem station. Has a daily mail, presided over by Calvin Wheeler.

NORTHFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The town of Northfield was organized about the year 1832, prior to which time it was a part of Ann Arbor Township. For several years Green Oak was attached to the jurisdiction of Northfield, but after Livingston was set off, it became a part of that County. The southern portion of the town was the first to be settled, because of its juxtaposition to the existing settlements of the adjoining town of Ann Arbor. Benjamin Sutton is said to have been the first settler in Northfield,—coming early in 1825. Among other prominent settlers we may name Rufus Mathews, an early supervisor, Charles Place, Isaac Secord, Joseph Lane, Orrison and Joshua Leland, who settled in the southeast part of the town, Mr. Seymour, one of the Morgan kidnappers, who died of cholera in 1834, came about 1829; Dr. Halleck, still living at the Lake, came in the spring of 1833, prior to which

Christian Zuck had located on the shores of the lake. Hanson Sessions settled about the same time, in the northeast corner of the town, near the Livingston line, and Nathaniel Brundage, John Renwick, and Robert Appleton, in different parts of the town. Michael Stubbs, an influential Irishman,—who was subsequently supervisor and member of the Constitutional Convention,—was the first of his nationality to make a home in this Township; his success and influence soon drew around him others of the same nativity, increasing with every succeeding season, until to-day by far the larger part of its population claim descent from the little "gem o' the sea,"—Ireland. The first preachers were Coleclazer and Marcus Swift; the first church was the Roman Catholic, established about 1832. William Sprague held protracted meetings in the spring of 1837, which were followed by the organization of a Methodist Church. Benjamin Sutton raised the first frame house in Northfield, now occupied by George Sutton. Benjamin Sutton was also the first justice; Joshua G. Leland was the first after the present town was organized. J. G. Leland and George Dexter were the inspectors of the first election held in the town, at which John Renwick was the first supervisor. In the early days of Northfield's history, military trainings were in vogue, but contentions between the sons of the Emerald Isle and those to the manor born, broke them up, and the threatened organization of the "Irish Greens" never became a matter of fact. The log tavern at Welsh's Corners (otherwise Mulhaupt's) was an old pioneer in this line, and the first in the town, unless the one at the lake, over which Tommy Stevens presided, be entitled to priority. The first school-house was the one built in the south part of the town, upon the farm of Benjamin Sutton, in 1826; the first after Northfield was set off was the one on William Deitz's place, midway between Leland's Corners and Renwick's; the first in the north part of the Township was established in the fractional district of Northfield and Green Oak, in 1834. The first teacher was Miss Sybil Bardwell, since deceased. The first marriage is supposed to have been that of William Jackson to Joanna Secord. The first birth was Nathan Sutton; the first death that of Nathan Brundage, in August, 1829. Religious services in the early day were held at the house of Mr. Zuck for some considerable time, afterward in the school-house, but subsequently at South Lyon, after the organization of a church at that point.

The surface of this Township is mostly rolling, with openings in the south, and timber in the northeast. There are many beautiful level plains in the town; and from the fact of these fields lying north of Ann Arbor, or in the north part of the County, probably originated the name of the Township. The soil is clay loams. Northfield embraces some of the finest lakes in the State, prominent among which are Whitmore and Horse-Shoe Lakes, the former deriving its name from an early viewer, but a non-resident,—Luke H. Whitmore.

WHITMORE LAKE, a small village of some two hundred inhabitants, is ten miles due north of the County-seat, on the Brighton road. The beautiful lake upon whose banks it is situated has long been a popular place of summer resort for persons seeking health or pleasure. It has two good hotels, a general store, and a tri-weekly mail, over which Nelson Halleck has supervision.

GRAVEL RUN Post-office takes its name from a small stream of that name. Its first settlement was in 1842, by Roswell Curtis, who died in 1870, after having served as postmaster for twenty years. It is in Section 11, on the route between Ann Arbor and South Lyon, and has a semi-weekly mail.

DEXTER TOWNSHIP.

The original Township of Dexter comprised what is now included in the towns of Dexter, Webster, Scio, Lima, Freedom, Bridgewater, Manchester, Sharon, Sylvan, Lyndon, as well as the settled portions of the unorganized counties of Jackson and Livingston. It was organized by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, at the time Washtenaw County was organized, about the beginning of the year 1827. The first supervisor is believed to have been Rufus Crosman, who held the office two or three years. There is no record of Township meetings until 1830, in which year Chauncey S. Goodrich was elected supervisor, and Dr. Cyril Nichols town clerk. Goodrich was succeeded by Henry Warner, who officiated for two years, followed in 1833 by Nathan Pierce. But Webster, Scio, and Bridgewater were set off prior to that date. Mr. Warner, one of the first settlers of the town, says he has served on the Board of Supervisors when there were but five in the County; namely, George Renwick, of Salem, then known as Panama; Job Gorton, of Ypsilanti; Harvey Chubb, of Ann Arbor; Orrin Parsons, of Saline; and himself. George Warner, a brother of Henry, was collector of taxes for Dexter about that time, and went to the "Bend of the Raisin,"—or what is now Sharon, Bridgewater, and Manchester,—and also to Jackson and Pinckney, to collect the taxes on his roll. In the spring of 1834, the town comprised the present towns of Dexter and Lyndon, with the settled portions of Livingston County, or at least the western part thereof. That year David Dudley was chosen supervisor, and C. B. Taylor town clerk. The present town of Dexter was organized in 1836, with Thomas Lee and Dr. Amos Gray as supervisor and town clerk respectively.

The first settlement in the town was made in 1825, on the northeast fractional one-fourth of Section 36, by Sylvanus and Nathaniel Noble, who had settled in Ann Arbor the previous year. Samuel W. Dexter, afterward judge, had previous to this located land in the village, now within the limits of Scio and Webster. He soon after took up the east one-half of Section 12, in Dexter, where the Dover Mills are now situated, his patent being dated April 2, 1825. The next inhabitants were Joseph Arnold, Rufus Crosman, and Henry Warner, each of whom located land in the early part of the year 1826, made some improvements, and removed their families there in the fall of the same year. The names of those who came into the town during the next two years are C. S. Goodrich, Cornelius Osterhout, David Dudley, Richard Brower, Charles B. Taylor, Levi Whitcomb, Thomas Lee, Isaiah Phelps, Roger Carr, and his sons Enos and Elijah, Sidney S. Derby, and Clark Perry. Solomon Peterson came in at the same time, but settled near Pinckney. Henry Warner still lives, at the age of seventy-seven years, on the same farm which he first located; Joseph Arnold is still in Dexter, but lives with his son on another farm; Mr. Derby is in Ypsilanti; Mr. Brower went back to Steuben County, New York; Levi Whitcomb went to Green Bay, Wisconsin, some years ago. The others have all passed away. Garadus Noble, Adrian Quackinbush, Ephraim Carpenter, George H. Sherman, Isaac Pennoyer, Richard Peterson, John G. Peterson, Warren Spaulding, John Bruen, Samuel Northam, James M. La Rue, Patrick Hubbard, Daniel Tuttle, and Eben Phelps, became residents of the town before 1833, none of whom now reside there, and not more than two or three of whom are believed to be still living.

Cornelius Osterhout and a man named Hull built a saw-mill where the Hudson Mills are now situated, in 1827. Judge Dexter and Isaac Pennoyer erected another in 1832, upon the site of the Dover Mills. The last-named mills were built by Daniel D. Sloan and Co. in 1846, but upon the death of Colonel Sloan, in 1861, they were purchased by Thomas Birkett, their present proprietor. The Hudson Mills, built by Adams and Peters, first began to grind in 1845-6. After passing through several hands, the mill finally became the property of T. Birkett, owner of the Dover Mills.

The Messrs. Noble put up a shanty or tent upon their land in the spring of 1825, where the men lived while they built a house, planted a garden, and broke

up and prepared some land for wheat. The tent was presided over by the eldest daughter of Sylvanus Noble, then a girl of eleven years, now the wife of Dr. A. Gray, of Dexter. She tells of how timid she felt in going through the marshes, on account of the "massasaugas." In the fall, having completed arrangements, they removed their families from Ann Arbor. The Nobles, subsequently finding that provisions, especially flour, were in good demand after neighbors began to settle around them, started through the wilderness to Pontiac, where they bought some wheat, had it ground, transported it by some means to the Huron or one of its affluents, built a boat, and loaded flour enough for ten barrels, and came down the river to Dexter, where they sold some, traded some to the Indians, and consumed some themselves, making, on the whole, a not very unprofitable venture. On their way down the river they ran into a lake, on which they spent a long time trying to discover the outlet; it was finally found near where they entered the lake, but so hidden from view by grass, rushes, and lily-pads, that they passed it several times before discovering it. The scarcity of provisions in those days was sometimes a serious matter. The game and fish which they hunted, caught, or obtained from the Indians, was oftentimes their sole reliance. While living at Ann Arbor, Mr. Noble went to Ypsilanti to work for something in the way of breadstuffs, and all he was able to obtain was one peck of Indian corn-meal. Mills being distant in that early day, and their fastest roadsters being oxen, they had to resort to the rude pestle-mills,—a primitive mode of reducing corn to sufficient fineness for culinary purposes. But the suffering for want of food was at no time equal to that caused by sickness. Almost every one was prostrated by ague, or some other form of intermittents, within the first year or two after arriving in the country. Mr. Nathaniel Noble said he had the ague almost continuously for thirteen months, and a young son of Mr. Quackinbush died of it. Many others expected death, or at least thought they could not live, and had but little desire to stay. Many of the old pioneers concur in the statement that there is nothing which will make a person so resigned to death as a long and severe course of the ague. Among the early settlers was one Doctor Belden, who located and built about a mile west of Mr. Arnold's, when he had his house covered, with a blanket for a door, and boards for windows, with a floor only across one side, he moved his family, consisting of wife and child, into it. The fire-place was merely a back of stone, with a hole above to let the smoke out. The hearth was the bare ground; and everything else was in the rudest fashion. Finding he needed some supplies, he started for Detroit with an ox-team, in company with Warren Spaulding. Soon after his departure, his wife was taken sick with congestive chills, and died before he returned. Mrs. Arnold, a neighbor, sat up with the corpse alone. Dr. Belden reached home the next day. He buried his wife, took his child and went back East, a sad—perhaps a wiser—man.

Rev. C. G. Clark often preached in this township. The first church building erected in Dexter was by the Roman Catholics, near the centre of the town, about the year 1838. This edifice was burned some years after, and instead of rebuilding on the same site, built in Dexter Village. The Methodist society built a house of worship in the North Lake neighborhood a few years since; and in 1871 the German Evangelical association erected a church building on Section 33, in both of which services are regularly held.

This Township is broken and hilly in the north, but rolling, with openings, in the central and southern parts. There are several lakes, of which Portage and North Lakes are the principal. The Huron River furnishes power for several mills.

BASE LAKE, otherwise known as DOVER, is a small hamlet about four miles north of Dexter Village, on the stage route to Howell. The flouring-mill of Thomas Birkett is the principal business interest of the place.

HUDSON, a mile south of Base Lake Post-office, is a settlement of about same size as Dover, and contains a grist- and plaster-mill, of which Thomas Birkett is proprietor.

WEBSTER TOWNSHIP.

This Township is rolling, with openings in the central and plains in the southern portions. Base and Independence Lakes are situated in the north, while the Huron River crosses its southwest corner. Webster was settled contemporaneously with Dexter. Judge Dexter located land in Section 31, in October, 1824. John F. Grisson was also an early settler, and Charles Starks came in at an early day. The first birth in the town was that of John A. Boyden, son of Luther Boyden, of Boyden's Plains; and the first birth after the town was set off was Edward P. Clark, April 26, 1833.

The earliest settlers were Luther Boyden, Peter Sears, Thomas Alexander, Israel Arms, Salmon H. Matthews, and Charles Starks, followed soon after by John Williams and Henry Seadin.

Rev. Charles G. Clark was one of the earliest preachers, but his ministrations were not confined to Dexter Village or this town alone, but extended to all the adjoining towns. Samuel W. Dexter built the first saw-mill in the Township. The Township was organized in 1832.

This town is a good farming district, wheat being the great staple. Among the illustrations of this work will be found those of many of the finest farms and farm residences in Webster Township.

WEBSTER Post-office is situated on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, about ten miles northwest of the County-seat. It has a tri-weekly mail.

LYNDON TOWNSHIP.

The pioneers of this Township were Selah B. Collins and his brothers, Josiah H. and Harrison W., who came to Lyndon in August, 1833. They cut a stack of hay that summer, and in November following built the first house whose walls were raised in the town. Although but a simple log house, its construction was no little of an undertaking, as brick, lime, and boards—everything needed for it except the logs—had to be hauled from Ann Arbor. This house was located on what, from that time forward, was called Collins's Plains, a little west of Collins's Lake. Mr. S. B. Collins was married on Christmas (1833), and one week later, (New Year's Day, 1834,) moved into the above-mentioned house. Thus was effected the first settlement. During the succeeding summer forty acres were fenced and cultivated in wheat, from which a bountiful harvest was gathered, and which sold for seed, principally to near settlers, who came from far and near to procure it. Such a delightful and productive section did this prove, that for many years it received the title of "Promised Land." During the years 1834-5 these pioneers were joined by John Green, Henry G. Holmes, Michael Gilman, Nathan Rose, Abraham Burgit, John Twambly, Dr. John Cooper, Alfred Bruce, Samuel Boyce, William Watts, Abner Bruin, and their families, in the north part of the town; and John and David Coleman, Hugh Wade, William Wilcox, Jasper Moore, James Stryker, and others, with families, in the southeast part of the town. On "New Year's," 1836, Josiah H. Collins settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his brother Sidney. He was followed, the same season, by Horace Leek, Eli Rockwell, Orman Clark, Jesse Rose, Owen McIntee (yet a resident, and upward of one hundred years old), John and Hugh Cassady, Joseph Yocum, John and Ira Gifford, John Davidson, Joseph Webster, Stephen Dow, and others. Patrick Haggerty, William Botts, and Washington Beeman made purchases in 1836, but no improvements until 1837. Many of the

early settlers of Lyndon came from other portions of the County, and after once getting a good start, the town settled up rapidly.

Until 1838 the wolves were very destructive; so late as 1837 they made a clean sweep of the settlers' pigs and calves. But in 1838, J. H. Collins and Horace Leek succeeded in trapping nine large fellows, after which no further trouble was had. Mr. Leek also, the same year, dug out from their den a litter of whelp wolves, which his daughter, eight years old, fed and cared for until they were large enough to claim the legal bounty of seven dollars per head.

Lyndon Township was organized in the spring of 1837. The first election was held at the house of John Green, and forty-two votes were cast. Horace Leek was elected the first supervisor and justice of the peace, and Jesse Rose the first town clerk. The first school-house, a log one, was erected near the present residence of William E. Wessels, in the summer of 1837, in which, the following winter, John K. Yocum taught the first licensed school. About the time this house was being built, Miss Angeline Green (now Mrs. Elnathan Skidmore) taught a private school in a log house near her home. The first marriage ceremony performed in this town is said to be that which made "twain one" of a Mr. Turner, from Scio, and Harriet Gifford,—Horace Leek, the first justice, "tying the knot" at his residence. The first birth was that of Edwin O. Collins, December 11, 1835; and the first victim of the "King of Terrors" was Mrs. Abraham Burgit, about 1837. Elder Sayers preached the first sermon at the house of Michael Gilman.

Lyndon is populated by a mixed people, of whom about one-half are American; of the foreign portion, the "sons of Erin" predominate. The town has some tamarack swamps, and is dotted all over with small lakes, of which Collins, South, and Island Lakes are the largest. The principal timber is yellow oak and hickory. Shell marl and tufa are found in some portions of the Township. The leading productions are wheat, potatoes, wool, and fruit. It is essentially an agricultural town, and very fertile,—one of the surest of wheat-raising districts in the State, the soil being a light sandy loam. It is surrounded on two sides by short hills, devoted principally to pasture, and which sustain a large amount of stock.

CHELSEA Village, with a population of about 1100, was incorporated some twenty years ago. The railroad station was originally at Davison, further west, but not being an eligible location for a village, after the station-house was destroyed by fire, the Central Company located their new buildings on land owned by the brothers, Elisha and James Congdon, now the site of Chelsea. They had, prior to this, taken up a large tract of government land at that point. John C. Winans put up the first house, and the place settled up very rapidly. The principal land-owners are the Congdons, Mr. Winans, and Reuben and C. H. Kempf. To compensate for lack of water-power, it has railroad facilities, and a large and fertile rural district tributary to the village, fostering its trade and manufactures. It has five churches, four being brick edifices, belonging to the Methodist, Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic sects; a fine "Union" school-house, also of brick; a bank; a weekly paper (the *Herald*); and a fair proportion of stores, shops, etc. The McKune House, of which T. McKune is "mine host," affords hospitable cheer to the wayfarer. Should the County be divided, as has been proposed, this enterprising village would be likely to become the County-seat.

SYLVAN AND LIMA TOWNSHIPS.

The first settlement in Sylvan was probably that known as the "Vermont settlement," in the southeast portion of the town. Among her earliest settlers were Nathan Pierce, since deceased; Darius Pierce, still living, and father of the present supervisor; and Thomas Godfrey, now of Chelsea, an early settler of Sylvan Centre. Cavender Lake is named after an early Irish resident of that name, who came in 1835. Grain and fruit have here a suitable soil. The surface is undulating and broken,—rolling gravel hills in the north, short hills in the southwest, and openings in the southeast. The Michigan Central Railroad runs obliquely through the center of the town.

SYLVAN P. O., the only one in the town, is half a mile south of the railroad, and about four miles southwest of Chelsea. It has a daily mail.

Lima Township is gently undulating, with oak openings, and has a fertile, sandy soil. Grain, potatoes, and fruit are the staple crops. Mill Creek, with its two branches, waters nearly the whole Township, and furnishes power for several saw-mills. The Michigan Central Railroad crosses Lima in the north. William Lemon purchased, in his son's name, the first land in this town, in 1825, near Four-mile Lake. Samuel Clemens and Azel Burden were also early settlers. The Township was organized about 1835-6.

LIMA CENTRE is but a rural hamlet, with a population of about 150. It is about eleven miles west of Ann Arbor, on a affluent of the Huron. It has a post-office which receives a semi-weekly mail.

SCIO TOWNSHIP.

This town derives its name from the Greek island of that title,—a name associated with the great and successful struggle of the Grecian patriots for their independence. Scio is somewhat hilly and broken in the north, but otherwise gently rolling, with alternate openings and timber in the centre and south. The soil is mostly sandy and gravelly loams. The Huron River flows through the north portion of the town, into which empties Honey and Mill Creeks from the south. The old "Territorial Road" was its first public highway, running east and west through the centre of the town. It now has as many and as good highways as any of her neighbors, while the Michigan Central Railroad runs across the entire Township, following the course of the river, which it crosses several times.

Among the earliest settlers of Scio were Samuel Clemens, George Peters, Elias Smith, and Robert McCartney. Asa and Enos Leek settled here as early as 1827; Abram Croman, Sr., and Horace Leek in 1829. George and Abram Croman, Jr., brothers, aged respectively nine and twelve years (and who are now influential farmers in Waterloo Township), saved the shingle blocks with which to cover the first school-house in Scio,—built in 1831, near the present residence of Supervisor Tuomy. Lorenzo Lyon is said to have been the first teacher. The first attempted murder in the County, and it is thought in the State, occurred in this town, in 1837, when Isaac Stoddard shot at, with an intent to kill, David Sloat, a very early settler. The "Phelps Burying Ground" was opened about the year 1848-9.

Judge Dexter probably located the first land in the town, on Section 6, in October, 1824,—the site of the village of Dexter. Charles G. Clark, of Webster, and now deceased, was one of the earliest preachers in Scio. The town was organized about 1831-2, prior to which it was under the civil jurisdiction of Dexter Township. Scio is one of the best farming districts in the State.

DEXTER VILLAGE has a population of 1161, and is situated at the confluence of Mill Creek and the Huron River, about nine miles northwest of the County-seat. Its streets are wide and bordered by fine walks and shade-trees, which have a picturesque and pleasing effect. The Union School building, a three-story brick, has provision for three hundred and fifty pupils. Its five churches are used for worship by the Congregational, Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic denominations. Some of the edifices are very fine, particularly that of the Roman Catholic society, which is a neat and substantial building, con-

structed of brick with stone dressings, at a cost of forty thousand dollars. A fine view of this church may be seen among the Dexter views, to be found on the following pages of this work. The business portion of the village is well built. The manufacturing interests are represented by two grist-mills, a plaster- and feed-mill, saw-mill, woollen-factory, planing-mill, sash- and blind-factory, vinegar- and cider-works, and four wagon-manufactories. It is one of the oldest villages in the State, dating from 1824. Judge Dexter, from whom it was named, purchased about one thousand acres of government land up and down the Huron River, and here planted the town. For many years this was an extreme frontier village, and the records of all new roads to the westward had to be sought here for a long period. The village has had a steady and very satisfactory growth. It enjoys railroad and telegraphic facilities, being situated on the Michigan Central Railroad,—forty-seven miles west of Detroit. Within a few miles of Dexter, one hundred and forty thousand barrels of flour are manufactured annually, and six thousand tons of plaster ground. Views of the "Dexter and Scio Mills," of Evarts & Co., stores of F. Jaeger, W. F. Schlanderer, etc., will be found elsewhere.

Scio, a hamlet on the Huron, about five miles west of Ann Arbor, and on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, is a fine rural district. It contains grist- and saw-mills, some stores and shops. Its two hundred people are favored with a daily mail. Their leading exports are flour, apples, pork, and lumber.

ANN ARBOR TOWNSHIP AND CITY.

The first settlement was made in 1824 by John Allen and Elisha W. Rumsey, both of whose wives were named Ann;* and this coincidence, together with the grove-like appearance of the site selected by them, gave the name to the settlement,—"Ann's Arbor." In course of time the possessive plural was dropped, and ever since it has been simply Ann Arbor,—a little more euphonious, but full of mystery to the new-comer unacquainted with its derivation. Clark Sills and Hiram Putnam came about the same time, and Asa L. Smith and wife soon after. Among the pioneers of this Township we may name John and Robert Geddes, Orrin White, Epaphras Matteson, George Rash, Elnathan Botsford, James Allen, and Amos Hicks. Samuel Van Fausen was Mr. Rumsey's successor. The first land located in the Township was that known as the "McClosky fraction" (fourteen acres), south of Orrin White's, in 1823. Orrin White made the first purchase of land, Moses Clark was one of the early ministers, and Dr. David Lord the first physician. The first recorder of deeds is said to have been Cyrus Beckwith. Martin Davis was an early dispenser of justice, and "Esq." Arnold officiated at a time when his jurisdiction embraced the towns of Ann Arbor, Scio, and Dexter. Elias M. Skinner was a pioneer attorney and magistrate. At that period Cephas Hawks figured as Township clerk, and Edward Mundy presided as circuit judge. Among other early enterprises of this period, the "Michigan Manual Labor School," located near the city, figures. It started off with a great flourish, under charge of Rev. Samuel Hair, but it went up like a bubble.

The first marriage was that of George Allen to Miss Temperance Morton, about 1825-6. The first birth was a son of E. W. Rumsey, born in the early part of the year 1824, and named in honor of the territorial governor,—Lewis Cass Rumsey. There are other contestants for the honor, among whom are John S. Nowland, son of Andrew Notland, and a child of a Mrs. Herrington. But as Mr. Nowland, Sr., did not come until 1825, and as we can get no authentic data in regard to the other claimants, we give L. C. Rumsey the palm.†

The first saw-mill was put up in 1824 by Daniel Fleming, on the creek bearing his name. This mill has gone to ruin long since. The first grist-mill was built in 1826 by G. W. Noyes (who was subsequently killed at a "raising"), and completed by Isaac Hull. It is known as the "Sinclair Mills," and is now owned and operated by Deubel and Swift. Henry Rumsey kept tavern in 1826, on the old territorial road, near the Hudson.

Ann Arbor was made the County-seat in 1824, and the village was platted, under the laws of the territory, May 25, of the same year. The first County court was held in January, 1827, but the court-house was not erected till 1833-4. The village was incorporated in 1833, and the city charter granted in 1851, the city at that time containing about 4000 inhabitants. In 1834 the village contained a population of 830, and the town about 1700.

The post-office was established in 1826, with John Allen as first postmaster. In 1833 Anson Brown succeeded him, who removed the office to "Lower Town." In 1835 Captain Thayer, his successor, moved it back to "Upper Town," where it has since remained. The present postmaster is There is no other post-office in the Township. The topographical features of this town are gravelly plains and "openings" in the north, rolling in the centre, with openings and gravelly hills in the south. The Huron River flows through it in a southeasterly direction, through a narrow valley, bordered by hills. There are several chalybeate or mineral springs near the river. The soil is sandy and gravelly clay.

THE CITY OF ANN ARBOR.

The County-seat, contains a population of between 8000 and 9000. It is pleasantly situated on both banks of the Huron, thirty-seven miles west of Detroit, with which it is connected by the Michigan Southern Railroad. Its location, upon the hills enclosing one of the most picturesque river valleys in the State; its broad streets, well shaded with oaks and maples, many of them remnants of the ancient forest; its fine public buildings, elegant private residences, and pleasant surroundings, combine to make it one of the most beautiful cities in the State. The growth of the place has been slow, there being nothing in its situation or circumstances to induce that rapid increase characteristic of so many western towns.

As a business point, Ann Arbor is not pre-eminent, its chief interests being educational. It is the seat of the "Michigan University," which occupies a fine elevated plateau in the eastern part of the city, its campus embracing forty acres, well laid out. The "Observatory" is further to the northeast, overlooking the river valley. The public schools include the Central Union, a fine building, and six ward schools, most of which have fine structures. The Union school has a high reputation, and every year a large class passes from it to the University. The value of school property is about \$160,000. There are several other schools viz.: the incorporated Seminary for Young Ladies, known as Miss Clark's, the Catholic school of St. Thomas, two German and one infant school. A more extended account of the University will be found in the County history.

There are a dozen churches, distributed among the following sects: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal (St. Andrew's), Congregational, Baptist, Unitarian, Catholic (St. Thomas's), German Lutheran, German Methodist, African Methodist, and African Baptist, the first-named denomination having two edifices. The Catholics have also a convent. Value of church property, nearly \$250,000.

Secret societies are represented by the fraternities of Masons, Odd Fellows, and Good Templars; and among other associations are the "German Laboring Men's

* Ann Isabella Allen. Mary Ann Rumsey.

† It is claimed by some that Dr. Strong, subsequently chaplain of the Fourth Michigan Infantry during the rebellion, was the first birth in the settlement, but the date in his case is not given.

Association," and the *Turn Verein*, the "Ladies' Library Association," possessing a library of 1500 volumes, and a Ladies' Christian Union, organized for benevolent purposes. There is also a flourishing Lecture Association. The publications of the city embrace two weekly and several miscellaneous journals. The former are entitled "The *Peninsular Courier and Family Visitor*," published by A. R. Beal (republican in politics), and the "*Michigan Argus*," E. B. Pond, editor and proprietor (democratic). In connection with the former office is a book-publishing establishment, formerly known as "Dr. Chase's." Dr. Kellogg has a small printing-office, from which he issues a "Local."

The court-house square, in the centre of the city, is a neat little park, enclosing the court-house and County buildings. The former, however, is an old, small, and inconvenient building. Washtenaw deserves a more creditable structure for its temple of justice. The fire department is composed of two engines and a hook- and-ladder company. A fine engine house is located on Huron Street, in which the sessions of the common council are held. The leading hotels are Cook's, the Gregory, and the Leonard House. Beside the University Hall, recently dedicated,—the largest in the State,—there are several fine public halls, including Hill's Opera House, capable of seating 1500 persons, Hangster's and agricultural halls. The abundant springs in the western part of the city are impregnated with iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. A large "Mineral Springs House" has been fitted up, and is under the supervision of Dr. Hale.

There are but few manufactories, but the most notable are the six breweries, manufacturing about 9000 barrels annually, two tanneries, two foundries, four planing-mills, a woollen-factory, two furniture-manufactories, doing a business of from \$30,000 to \$40,000 per annum, and an agricultural-works, turning out some \$50,000 worth of machines, etc., annually. The river furnishes a fine water-power, which, at this point, runs three grist-mills and other factories. There is also a steam grist-mill. The average quantity of wheat purchased annually is 150,000 bushels; of flour manufactured, 30,000 barrels; of apples bought for shipment, 15,000 barrels; of wool, 300,000 pounds.

The city officers of Ann Arbor for 1873-4 are:

Mayor, Hiram J. Beaks.	1st Ward, Selick Ward.
Recorder, Adam D. Seyler.	2d " John G. Grassman.
Justice, Edward Clark.	3d " William H. McIntyre.
Marshal, James Parshall.	4th " William Deubel.
Treasurer, Stephen M. Webster.	5th " George H. Rhodes.
	6th " Charles B. Porter.

SUPERIOR TOWNSHIP.

This town is generally level, with alternate timber and openings. Four creeks water every part of the Township, and the Huron River crosses the southwest corner. Superior is a fine agricultural town; it is noted also for its numerous mills. Henry Kimmel, who came overland from Pennsylvania, was the first settler. He had the honor of naming the town when it was set off; it was to be *superior* to all the rest,—so thought its pioneer founders. We place upon record the names of the following early settlers: Isaac and Philip Sines, Captain John Dix, Joseph Mayo, Mr. Freeman, Olney Hawkins's father, John McCormack, Esq. Pray, Jonathan Thomas, Burden Hicks, William Eddy, Eldridge Gee, Colonel Brewer, Mr. Tooker, Dr. Blackwood, John Worden (father of A. and John S. Worden, of Ypsilanti), and Abel Parkhurst. Most of these men have long since been gathered to their fathers, while many others have gone to remote parts. Captain Dix, the founder of Dixboro, emigrated to "Dixie" (Texas), and died there. John Worden, Sr., died in the fall of 1875. Mr. E. Gee is now a resident of Dundee, in this State. Esq. Pray for many years kept the pioneer tavern of Superior. One of Henry Kimmel's sons now resides upon the place his father located, and on which he died. Superior was organized about 1830-1.

At the present time there is no post-office within the limits of this Township. LOWELL is a small settlement on the Huron River, which affords a power that has not been utilized until quite recently; a large paper-mill is now in course of construction, which, when completed and in operation, will largely aid the growth and prosperity of this section.

DIXBORO, a village in embryo, is situated on Fleming's Creek. In former years it received the patronage of "Uncle Sam," but its post-office has long since been discontinued.

YPSILANTI TOWNSHIP.

As early as 1809 a trading-post for barter with the Indians was established here by Gabriel Godfrey and his associates. The country along both banks of the Huron* was full of Indians, and for several years a flourishing trade was carried on with them at the post. In 1811 about 25,000 acres of land were patented to these traders under the seal of President Madison, and in 1820 the post was moved farther west. During this early period the site was known as "Godfrey's, on the Pottawatomie trail."

In the spring of 1823 Major Benjamin Woodruff, Robert M. Stitts, John Thayer, and David Beverly came in as settlers; afterward Jason and Daniel Cross, and Mr. Peck. The following autumn John Bryan and family arrived, and Leonard Miller brought the first ox-team and wagon through from Detroit the same season.† The first baby was Alpha Washtenaw Bryan, born February 27, 1824. The first mill was built by Major Woodruff, of logs, in 1824, and the 4th of July of that year was celebrated with great eclat.

In the summer of 1825 Judge Woodward, of Detroit, John Stewart, and William Harwood bought out the French traders, and laid out a village plat, which they called Ypsilanti, from Demetrius Ypsilanti, the famous Greek patriot, whose name was then sounding throughout the country. The town was first attached to Wayne County, and its officers were appointed by the governor of the territory. The first town-meeting of which any record can be found was held at Andrew McKinstry's house, in 1827, and Dr. Abel Millington elected supervisor, and Asa Reading town clerk. The total vote was fifty-nine. The town then comprised what has since been divided into four. At the next town-meeting a bounty was offered for the scalps of bears and wolves. It is evident, from the records preserved, that the Ypsilantians of those days were not very religious or temperate. In the fall of 1829 a temperance society was started, which soon became popular, and was productive of much good. The first Sabbath-school was commenced in July, 1828, in a small log house; there were fourteen children present, taught by Mrs. W. Norris and Mrs. Doolittle. The Methodists held services here as early as 1825, and Rev. Elias Pattee was the pioneer preacher of the settlement. In 1828 a Mr. Cornish, from Detroit, was accustomed to assemble a few persons and read the Episcopal service to them; in 1838 the society, which has since grown into a large and prosperous one, erected a church. The Baptist Church was organized in 1836. The first Presbyterian doctrines were preached by Rev. Noah M. Wells, at Detroit; in July, 1829, a church was organized, including twelve persons in all.

The first school-ma'am was Miss Hope Johnson, in 1826. Other small schools followed, and in 1845 the Seminary was incorporated. There are now several ward schools, and one of the finest Union buildings in the State,—a fine view of which will be found further on. The State Normal School is located here,—an honor to the liberality of her citizens, and an earnest of their estimation of a liberal culture. The first paper, the *Republican*, issued in July, 1838, was conducted by John Wallace. It only lived two years. In 1843 the *Sentinel* was started, still published by C. Woodruff. Ypsilanti has another publication entitled the *Commercial*, Charles R. Pattison, proprietor. A lodge of Free Masons was organized in 1846, one of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in 1845. The Mechanics' Mutual Protection, instituted in 1850, had but an ephemeral existence.

Ypsilanti Township is an excellent farming country, producing wheat, wool, corn, oats, etc.

YPSILANTI is now a pretty and flourishing city of some five thousand inhabitants. The Huron River flows through it, furnishing power well utilized by several flouring-mills, three paper-mills, and one now building,—larger than either,—a woollen-mill, a manufactory of paper-mill machinery, three sash-factories, two whip-socket-factories, one extensive carriage-factory (managed by a stock company), a general agricultural- and wood-working-factory, manufactory of egg-carriers, brooms, etc. Its railroad facilities consist of the Michigan Central, and the Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroads, while its ease of access and convenience for landing freight are seldom excelled. The trade transacted by its business houses is a large and steadily increasing one; as an evidence of their enterprising spirit, we refer to the illustrations of the public buildings and business blocks, given elsewhere, as well as the advertising cards of her merchants. We wish to mention particularly the marble-works of D. C. Batchelder, an old settler, and a pioneer in this branch,—his establishment dating from 1849. He

* The river was named after the Indian tribe of that name; also known as the Wyandots. They were defeated and dispersed by the terrible Iroquois in 1649. A fragment of the Hurons settled about Detroit in 1680. The name originated from the French "hures," applied to their fantastic mode of dressing their hair,—bristling over the crown like the back of a hyena.

† Mr. Thayer drove across from Detroit, with a two-wheeled cart.

deals extensively in all kinds of American and foreign marbles, granite, etc.; and manufactures monuments, head-stones, table-tops, etc. Employs some ten or twelve hands. There are seven hotels, two banks, a library association, and a military company, known as the "Light Guards." The city is lit by gas,—being almost the first inland city in the State to erect gas-works, in 1858. The religious societies of the city embrace the Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Methodist, German Lutheran, Adventist, Roman Catholic, African Methodist, and African Baptist sects,—all having church edifices except the last-named.

RAWSONVILLE and post-office, on the east line of Ypsilanti Township, is partly within the limits of Wayne County.

LODI TOWNSHIP.

This town was organized in 1836. The first purchase of land was in 1824, by Hugh Christie, it being the southwest quarter of Section 36. In the following spring the following entries were made: R. Knight, R. McCartney, Jonathan B. Cokendall, Alexander and Allyn Williams, Benjamin H. Packard, Joseph Moss, Aaron Austin, A. Spoor, Russell Riggs, and Orrin How; and in the following summer and fall (1825), by Matthias C. Arnold, Jacob Smith, Porter Lathrop, Daniel Allmandinger, Jesse Mechand, Smith Lapham, and Samuel Camp. James Swick and Duncan Walker also purchased in 1825. Merrit Perry came to Lodi in November, 1827, and is the oldest living settler now in the town, having lived for forty-six years in the same section. Horace and Virgil Booth and Timothy Hunt (now in Manchester) were also early settlers. Most of these early pioneers have long since passed to their reward. Lodi nor the County should cease to revere their memory, or that of John Lowery, whose enterprise and patriotism is yet fresh in the memory of her people. Lodi consists mainly of level plains, with a gravelly-clay soil. Saline River crosses the southern part of the town. Its one church is located at "Lodi Plains." It is an agricultural Township, and contains neither village nor post-office.

FREEDOM TOWNSHIP.

Organized in the spring of 1834, the first election being held April 7, at the house of H. M. Griffin, he being elected the first supervisor, and D. C. Raymond the first town clerk. Thirty-eight votes were cast at the first election. At the meeting to organize the town, a dispute arose as to the name; finally a compromise was effected. Some one thought a good deal of *freedom* should be exercised in such matters; whereupon Samuel S. Peckens said he thought that the best name proposed, and it was adopted. In the early days of this Township, supervisors received for their services one dollar per day, school teachers fifty cents per day, female teachers only one dollar per week, hired men fifty cents a day, and servant girls seventy-five cents per week.

Dr. Porter, now of Ann Arbor, says he went through Freedom about 1831, camping out at Lake Pleasant, and that he did not see a habitation in the town. James W. Hill came in the summer of 1831, settled on a farm now owned by John M. Alber, built a house, cleared and sowed to wheat about five acres the same fall, and thus won the honor of being the first settler of Freedom. During the following fall, Mr. Robert Myers settled on Section 12, and remained there in the woods, six miles from any neighbor, until the next spring. Hugh Campbell and Jason Gillett came in the same fall, settling near Mr. Hill. In the spring and summer of 1832 the tide of emigration brought reinforcements, until there became a settlement of sufficient numbers to ensure the building of a school-house near Mr. Hill's, aside from as many more new-comers who took up their abode in the north part of the town. Among these early pioneers we name Alexander Falkner, Obadiah Force, Levi Thomas, Cyrus Pierson, Daniel Kent, James W. Tyler, Henry M. Griffin, William Douglas, Archer Crane, Reuben Wellman, Levi Rogers, Lyman Williams, Ebenezer Boyden, Henry Smith, Edward Littlefield, Jacob Cook, Noah and Henry Smalley, John Schnebarger, Elisha Adams, James and Festus Fellows, Cornelius Polhemus, Jacob Haas, Sr., Roswell, Jacob, and William Preston. In 1833-4 the following, among others, came in: Amos Cokendall, Barnard List, George Hohenberger, Manasseh B. Wellman, William Ossius, Thomas Roth, John Haas, Edward Polhemus, Samuel Wood, Martin Grauer, D. C. and J. G. Raymond, Henry and George Lindensmith, Alexander and Samuel S. Peckens, etc. As may be seen, the first settlers were in a majority Americans, whereas now the larger portion of the landholders are German.

Benjamin F. Burnett made scriptural exhortations at the house of Mr. Hill as early as 1832, but the first ordained minister was Elder Frederick Smith, from Wittenberg, whose first sermon was at the residence of William Schulte, in 1835. James W. Hill taught the first school at his own house, and afterwards in the first school-house erected in the town. M. B. Wellman did the first coo-perage, in 1833. Antoinette Gillett, born November 6, 1831, was the first birth. The first marriage license given in the town was issued to John Lewis and Miss Sarah M. Weller. The first death was a case peculiar to new countries. In the winter of 1831-2, Edward Campbell started, with his neighbor, David Cook, to go from Bingham's Mill, in Lima, to their homes, and lost their way. Not knowing how to use the pocket-compass, they wandered in the woods, until Campbell, exhausted and benumbed, laid down in the snow. Mr. Cook kept on until he found a settlement, and returning with assistance, found Campbell still alive. He was brought to his senses, and taken to his father's, Mr. Hugh Campbell, in Freedom, where he died in a few days, after untold sufferings.

Freedom is undulating, with alternate plains and openings. There is but one lake, and that is "Pleasant." It is entirely an agricultural town, and has a large population, being divided into a large number of small farms. Its people are industrious and for-warded. It stands to the credit of Freedom that seldom has a pauper gone to the poorhouse, and never but one person to jail, from this town. It has five churches,—three Lutheran, one Evangelical Association, and one Roman Catholic,—the first of which (the "Thomas" Lutheran), yet standing, was built of logs, in 1843. The steam saw-mill, on the north side of the lake, is the only one in the town.

Wheat and wool are the principal staples.

FREDONIA, the only post-office in the town, is ten miles southeast of Chelsea, from whence it has a semi-weekly mail. William F. Pfizenmaier, postmaster.

PITTSFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Pittsfield, memorable not alone for its unsurpassed fertility and location, but for its many self-denying early pioneers. This town was first settled in 1824, in which year Samuel McDowell, Ezra Maynard, Lewis Barr, and Oliver Whitmore, with their families, came and occupied the land. Mr. Barney settled in 1825, in the Whitmore settlement. On the books of the United States Land Office at Detroit we find the following entries of land for this year, viz: June 4, Ezra Barr, in Section 2; Ezra and Charles M. Maynard, the south half of Section 3; John Hiseock, Sections 4 and 9; Claudius Britton, Jr., Section 3; June 7, Oliver Whitmore, Section 11; Samuel McDowell, southwest half of Section 2; June 14, Luke H. Whitmore, Section 2; July 29, Joseph Parsons, Jr., Section 2; September 21, Charles Anderson, Section 2. In the spring following (1825) Eri Higby located on Section 4, Dr. Kellogg on Section 3, Robert Geddes on Sections 7 and 18, and John Gilbert and Jonathan Kearsley on Section 31. These were the first purchases. David Hardy came in 1825. Thomas Wood was also an early settler in the south part of the town, and one of the most successful farmers in the County. Of him it is said: "He made the most money from small beginnings of any one in this section." He died some eight years or more ago.

Pittsfield was organized in 1836, prior to which it was included in the civil jurisdiction of Ann Arbor Township. When organized, it was christened "Pitt," after the celebrated statesman and orator; but, subsequently, "field" was very appropriately added, as it is truly a region of fertile fields. In the early day her people not only went to Ann Arbor for marketing, blacksmithing, etc., but to church, with ox-teams. The Indians supplied them the first year or two with cranberries and venison. "Quinine and marsh-hay" were also valued allies in those days. Mr. Maynard says the boys of that time used often to go hunting and fishing with the Indians.

Oliver Whitmore was the first justice in Pittsfield; Miss Brooks the first school teacher, in 1826-7. The first birth was that of a daughter of Samuel D. McDowell, now Mrs. A. R. Hall, in 1824. The records inform us that "the members of the First and Second Wesleyan Societies of Pittsfield Township met at the school-house in District 3 on the 22d day of September, 1845, and organized a society known as the 'First Wesleyan Methodist Society of Pittsfield.'" David Page bought the farm, and sold it to the County, about 1836, upon which the poorhouse was built. The first structure, a frame building, was commenced in the summer and finished in the fall of 1836, and two years later the stone building was constructed. Its first superintendents were Lewis Barr and Samuel D. McDowell, of Pittsfield, and Job Gorton, of Ypsilanti. Moses Boylan was its first keeper.

Pittsfield is noted for its grain, stock, and excellent fruit, its fine farms and thrifty farmers. There is neither village, hamlet, nor post-office, in this town.

SHARON TOWNSHIP.

To David I. Sloat and family must be given the honor of the first settlement of this Township, they having come in and put up a log house, near the present residence of Mrs. Robison Sloat, in the summer of 1831. They were followed in a few weeks by John Bessy and family and Amos Bullard, then a single man, but who, one week later, became the first bridegroom of the Township. Mr. Bullard is the oldest settler now living in Sharon. Still later in the season they were followed by Henry and Gilbert Row, Leonard Fellows, David Cook, Francis A. Gillett, John H. Heart, Joseph Gilbert, Sidney Dewey, Henry Smith, James W. and Aaron B. Goodwin, and their families, and James W. Tyler and Edward Campbell, both single men. These pioneers, finding the country superior in fertility and a desirable location, heralded the facts, and new-comers flocked in rapidly. A few seasons brought Oliver Kellogg, John Mills, Dr. H. Conklin, Lewis Allen, Micah and Daniel Porter, James Erwin, Daniel Cross, Nicholas and Conrad Row, Nicholas Becker, Oliver High, Abijah Marvin, Amasa Gillett, Wait Peck, J. H. Fellows, Roswell Perry, Abram Selfe, Philo Hitchcock, Ashley Parks, Ira Annibal, Marvin Burk, and many others, prior to 1834.

The town was organized in the spring of 1834, the first election being held in the frame school-house near "Row's Corners," which had been built the year previous. Lewis Allen (now deceased) was the first supervisor. Miss Mira Winchester (afterwards Mrs. Philo Hitchcock) was the first teacher in the above-named school-house, subsequently known as District No. 1. The first church (Methodist) was built near the residence of Henry Row, in 1839. Elder Pilcher, still living at Detroit, and the oldest living representative of this conference, preached the first sermon in that church. But Elder John Campbell was the pioneer preacher of Sharon, having discoursed to the settlers at the house of Joseph Gillett as early as the winter of 1831-2. Death found its first victim in this Township in David I. Sloat, the first settler, and very soon after his coming to Sharon. Norman Row was the first white child born in the Township, September 29, 1832.

Since the war the citizens of Sharon have erected a beautiful memorial monument, near the Town Hall, in the centre of the town. It was raised by voluntary and general subscription, and commemorates the names of President Lincoln and twenty-four "volunteers" from Sharon,—martyrs to the imperishable cause of Freedom!

The residents of Sharon are mostly of American birth, and are noted as good farmers. Is wholly an agricultural town. Wool is the predominating staple. Has two fine churches, a saw-mill (built in 1834), and a good flouring-mill at "Sharon Hollow," built the same year. The surface is generally level or undulating plains; and the North Branch of the Raisin and South Branch of Mill Creek, with their tributaries, must sufficiently irrigate the soil. Has no post-office.

BRIDGEWATER AND MANCHESTER T'NSHIPS.

Bridge-water was organized about the year 1832, and then included the present town of Manchester. "Squire Hixson, since deceased, was, no doubt, the first settler of this town, coming up from Tecumseh, on the "trail," at a time when that settlement contained but two houses. George Lazelle (living) came in 1829. Other early settlers were William Van Horn, Robert Powell, "Squire Ayers, William Ruckman, "Squire Palmer, and Mr. Short. This town is undulating; has considerable timber. The North Branch of the river Raisin runs through Bridgewater, parallel to which is the Jackson and Palmyra Branch of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. Iron Creek joins the Raisin in this town. The only lakes are the two named "Columbus" and "Joscelin." The old "Chicago Road" crosses the southeast corner. Deposits of bog-iron and marl. Soil mostly clay. Wheat and apples are the principal products.

RIVER RAISIN, a small village,—the only one in the town,—is situated on the river from which it takes its name. It is also on the Jackson Branch of the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and contains a number of mills, stores, and shops, with the substantial backing of a rich agricultural country. It has a daily mail.

BRIDGEWATER is a station on the Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad, in the northeast corner of the town. It also contains a post-office.

Manchester Township was settled about the same time as Bridgewater, both of which were, prior to 1832, within the boundary of Dexter Township. Manchester was set off from Bridgewater in 1836, and its first supervisor was James H. Fargo. Among the early settlers we name James Sowles, Benjamin R. Walworth, Levi B. Pratt, Daniel Cross (now of Ypsilanti), B. F. Root, Joseph S. Clark, Luther Field, and John Howland. The first Baptist church was organized February 17, 1836, and their house of worship was erected and dedicated in 1839. The "First Universalist Society of Manchester" was organized in 1846, with Thomas Spafford, Alanson Case, and Chandler Carter as trustees. At this date Henry Penfield, of Sharon, was preacher in charge of the "Manchester circuit" of the M. E. Church; Thomas Wakelin in 1848. The Presbyterian church was started about the year 1856. Elder Powell used to go afoot from Bridgewater to Manchester, twelve miles, to preach in the early day. Charles G. Briggs was the first licensed auctioneer,—April 10, 1839. The burr-oak plains of this town are watered by a branch of the Raisin and Iron Creek. The town also enjoys the facilities of two railroads, and has in its northeast corner a very considerable village, bearing the name of the Township.

MANCHESTER, the third place of importance in the County, is on the "Jackson" Railway. The Raisin propels its three flouring-mills, a saw-mill, woollen-factory, paper-mill, basket-manufactory, foundry, and machine-shop, while steam-power adds two breweries and a planing-mill to the manufacturing list. The *Enterprise* is a weekly paper, that does not belie its name. Two hotels accommodate the public. A splendid Union school, costing over \$30,000, seats over 300 pupils. Seven churches afford religious instruction to her people, while a natural mineral spring, the curative properties of which have been known upwards of thirty years, may have something to do with the health of her citizens. This "Riverside Spring" water-cure, and its surroundings, are well patronized. There are two banks. This village, first settled in 1832, is now an incorporated "burgh" of two thousand population, and contains many fine residences and brick structures.

SALINE TOWNSHIP.

Saline, noted for its salt long before Saginaw was heard of. Hence its name. It is said that General Wayne's army wintered here during the period of the Indian troubles. Traditions of its Indian Village and French traders are still preserved. The Indian town so long located here was the largest, with one exception, in the territory. The mounds in the old Potawatamie burial-ground near the York mills are yet traceable. The Indians were drawn to this section by the salt-springs, in the northeast part of the town, coming far from the westward for that purpose; and the French traders came here, as to Ypsilanti, for the purpose of barter with the red man. But aside from all this, it was one of the earliest-settled towns in the County. The first entry of land was in 1824, by Samuel Douglas, June 16; Orange Rison, the northeast one fourth of Section 1, August 12; Friend Whitlock, northwest one-fourth of Section 1, same date; Aaron Bugbee, Section 13, August 21; John Gilbert, Sections 11 and 12, June 18, 1825; and John Butterfield, Section 12, September 16, 1825. The first actual settler was Leonard Miller, who built the first log house in Saline in 1826, on the "Salt Springs Reservation." The second house was put up by Daniel Cross (now living at Ypsilanti), on the "Chicago Road," near the present village of Saline. Orange Rison came here first in September, 1823. He walked through the woods from Detroit. At that period there were no settlers in the south part of the County. Although one of the first to locate land, he did not settle on it with his family until two or three years later. To the public spirit and labors of this pioneer, still living on the land he first purchased, Saline and the County are greatly indebted. As a government surveyor from 1825 to 1853, and afterwards for several years as surveyor for the State, he has tracked all over the peninsula, laid out most of the public highways,—"running lines" through the wilderness, where for weeks and months he never saw a white face. William M. Gregory purchased in 1831, and settled in the fall of 1833. Orrin Parsons was a pioneer, an early supervisor, and an energetic, influential man in the settlement. The south one-half of Section 1 and the north one-half of Section 12 was reserved "for Saline purposes," by letters patent, dated February 9, 1848.

The first birth was that of Louisa Miller, in October, 1826; first marriage, in 1830, was that of Mr. Cole, living near Clinton, to Miss Fuller; the demise of Leonard Miller, January 2, 1830, was the first in Saline Township. Orange Rison was the first magistrate. The first saw-mill was built by Orrin Parsons in 1827. Two years later a grist-mill was added. The second mill Mr. Rison put up in 1828. It was burned in 1833, while he was on a visit to his son in California, but his energetic wife had it rebuilt and running in three weeks. This mill is not now in operation. There was in former years a plank-road from Saline to Monroe, but the company failed, and the road ran out. In the civil history of Washtenaw County, Saline is contemporaneous with the towns of Panama and Jacksonburg, its organization dating from about 1830.

The Presbyterian society, the first religious organization in the Township, was organized in May, 1831, in Wayne County, New York, and moved bodily into Saline, even electing their pastor before they started for Michigan. They chose Rev. John Kanouse, who followed them to Saline as soon as he could make

arrangements to emigrate. The Baptists erected the first church in the place about 1831-2. The Methodists first held services in the building now occupied by E. Helber. They subsequently put up an unburnt-brick structure, which they occupied some eight or nine years; then, deeming it unsafe, they tore it down, and rebuilt in a more substantial manner. In 1837 Rev. Richard Lawrence preached in Saline. In 1840 Rev. George Bradley had charge of the "Saline Circuit," and Rev. William P. Judd in 1849. The "Union District Burial-Ground Society" was incorporated March 8, 1852. "Oak Hill Cemetery" was the first established in the town.

Saline Township is generally level. Its soil, clay in the north, sandy in the south. The Saline and Macon Rivers rise in and flow through the town. On the former are two grist- and four saw-mills.

SALINE, a flourishing village of about 700 inhabitants, on the Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad. It contains a fine three-story Union school building; churches of the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Evangelical Lutheran persuasions; three flouring-mills, two tanneries, a foundry, two hotels, a newspaper, and several stores and shops. It is situated in the midst of a beautiful and well improved farming country. It has a daily mail.

BENTON P. O., five miles southwest of Saline, and four miles south of Bridge-water, has the benefit of railway communication, being on the line of the D., H. & I. Company. Chester Parsons, Postmaster.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

Organized in 1834. The first election was held at Mooreville, and William Moore was elected the first supervisor, and O. Gooding the first town clerk. Among the very earliest settlers were Uriah Le Barron, John Parsons, Cary Stark, Jacob Whitney, Alanson Snow, John Thayer, Hiram Fisk, Frederick Bason, William Moore, Henry Druse, Matthew Salisbury, and William, Joseph, and Robert Shaw, who came in and took possession of the wilderness between the years 1826 and 1830. They were followed, among others, in 1831, by Peter Cook, Sr., Jacob Cook, John Kanouse (now at Saline), Thomas Herringdean, and Samuel Bishop; in 1832 by Isaac and David Hathaway, Dr. J. R. Bowers, A. B. Hanson, and William Davis; and the subsequent year by Aaron R. Wheeler, Willard Hall, John Inman, William Dexter, J. U. Fuller, W. D. Morton, and B. H. Hitchcock. While Michigan was yet a territory, O. Gooding, Thomas Angier, Jesse and Albert Warner, Daniel Aylesworth, and others, came into this Township. The first entries of land in this town were by Friend Whitlock, Section 6, August 11, 1824; John Gilbert, Sections 5 and 6, June 18, 1825; and Orange Rison, Section 6, and John Butterfield, Section 7, on the 16th of September, 1825. In 1826 Willard Ware, Asahel Sawyer, Alpheus Putnam, Aretus Belding, Josiah Dunning, John Walworth, William and James Wadsworth, Jr., took up land in York. In 1833 Donald McIntyre purchased all (except forty acres) of Sections 26 and 27, an aggregate of 1245 acres!

The first house in York was built on what is now the orchard of the farm owned by Horace Parsons, and the second one upon the neighboring farm of Mr. Le Barron, both being constructed of logs. The first church, also of logs, was erected in the fall of 1835 by the Baptists, near the present residence of Tannis D. Horton, and Elder G. D. Simons preached the first sermon in the same. This was not the first in the town, however. That occurred at a prayer-meeting held at the house of William Moore, Esq. Elder Clay was passing at the time, en-route for Saline. Getting fondered in the mud, he found he would be too late to fill his appointment, and so stopped and addressed the few assembled pioneers. The first marriage was that of Lewis Le Barron to Miss Morton, a niece of Mr. Holmes, in the year 1829. Isaac Hathaway built the first saw-mill, in 1832. The "York Mills," east of Saline, still grinding, were put in operation in 1836.

Mr. Allan R. Wheeler now owns, Alanson Snow, who was such a terror to the redskins. When but a lad his parents were massacred by the Indians in Ohio, right before his eyes. He swore to avenge their death at every available opportunity; and he used to range the woods with his trusty rifle for days at a time to make opportunities. The Indians got to believe him commissioned by the "Great Spirit" to destroy them, and they fled from his presence as from the devil.

The physical features of York are rolling, with timber in the south. Soil, gravelly-sand and clay. The Saline River crosses the town, flowing in a south-east direction. Several tributaries of Stoney Creek rise in the northeast. Marl is found on Section 31. The "lake ridge," supposed to be the former boundary of Lake Erie, crosses York. There are six churches in the town, distributed as follows: two Baptist, two Methodist, one Episcopal, and one Union.

York—formerly called "Mooreville," after William Moore, its founder, who came from New York and settled here in an early day—is a small hamlet on the Saline River, about six miles from the village of Saline. Its water privilege is fine, but improved. It contains one or two churches, a hotel, a steam saw-mill, and a few stores. It has a tri-weekly mail; and ships lumber, barrels, grain, and wool.

MILAN, partly in this Township and partly in the town of Milan, Monroe County, is also on the Saline River, nine miles distant from that village, *viz* which it receives mail thrice a week, and which is also its nearest railroad communication. It is surrounded by oak plains, heavy timber, a sandy country, good farming land, and has a fine water-power. Flour and lumber are the chief manufactures, and wheat, hoops, and wood its leading shipments. Population, about 200.

AUGUSTA TOWNSHIP.

This Township was organized in the spring of 1836, it having previously belonged to the town of Ypsilanti. The first election was held at the house of Aaron Childs, he being elected the first town clerk, and Stephen Mead the first supervisor. It was at that early day and for a long time since largely composed of heavy-timbered swamp land. But the hand of industry and enterprise has been at work. The drainage system has been put into full force, and the result is most apparent,—"Bear Swamp," shown in former maps, is now a thing of the past; most of the land is now capable of tillage, and some as nice farms and as valuable improvements are to be found in this town as in any part of the County. It has yielded abundantly of lumber, and yet its forests are not depleted. It raises fine stock, possessing a good soil for grasses, and an abundance of water. It grows also, grain of all kinds, and fruits. There are several deposits of bog-iron ore in the town. Its citizens are principally of American birth, and take great interest in educational matters. They feel a just pride in their school buildings, embracing as tasty and substantial district school-houses as can be found in any rural town. Augusta contains four steam saw-mills, two wagon-shops, and a cheese-factory; three churches, viz: Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist.

The first settlement was made in 1828, James Miller, with his family, driving the first team through from Ypsilanti to the Augusta town line that year. He made a large purchase near the site of Stoney Creek, and built near the present residence of Mrs. McGraw. He was the founder of the hamlet now known as Stoney Creek, and his son Andrew was probably the first white child born in the town. Andrew Muir, Sr., and Henry Albright came with, or about the same time as, Mr. Miller. The former built near the present residence of David Gardner, and the chimney of his domicile was the first through which smoke had an outlet in the Township. To get his first seed-potatoes, Mr. Miller walked eighteen miles to "Flat Rock." He succeeded in getting some *peelings*, which he planted about the roots of stumps! Within three years the above-named families were followed by David Brooks, Prince Bennett, Sr., Daniel Russell, John Menzie, Asa Markham, Chester Goss, Asa H. Reddin, Stephen Griffin, James and William Wardle, Timothy Crane, Hiram Thompson, Captain David Hardy, Robert Gardner, Peter Tyler, and Elias Smith; and, before the organization of the town, these were followed in rapid succession by Daniel Wiley, Zimri Sanderson, Judson Durkee, Jonas Wheeler, William Frazer, Hiram Thornton, Amos Strong, Oscar Welch, Benjamin Wickham, Peter Dancinburg, "Coon" Redner, Robert M. Stitts, Noah R. Gates, Robert Reynolds, Ralph Fisk, John Hammond, Aaron and Josiah Childs, Lee L. Forsyth, James Lowdon, William Flowers, Jacob Hayner, Philip Vedder, Stephen Mead, J. B. Starks, Aaron Aber, John Rose, Richard and Jesse Hewins, Alanson, Ambrose, and John Russ, C. C. Harmon, and Ephraim and Asa M. Darling.

A school-house was built in District No. 1 in the summer of 1834; and the Stoney Creek Presbyterian Society organized in the fall of 1833, but the church was not erected till 1835. The first sermon in this church was by Rev. Mr. Boughton. The first saw-mill, water-power, was built near the present steam mill of George Moffitt in 1833. The mail route was established between Monroe and Ypsilanti in 1832, with an office at "Paint Creek," Captain David Hardy (then living where Josiah Childs now resides) being the first postmaster.

Augusta is generally low and level, with timber in the north and openings in the south. Soil, sandy.

STONEY CREEK P. O. is on a creek of the same name, six miles southeast of Ypsilanti, in a good farming district. A saw-mill, machine-shop, some stores and shops, with exporting of timber, wool, and grain, constitutes its trade and commerce. Three times a week W. R. Crane receives the mail at this point.

PAINT CREEK P. O. is about seven miles south of Ypsilanti, and is the residence of State Senator Hon. J. W. Childs.

NAMES OF COUNTY OFFICERS

FROM 1827 TO 1873—Inclusive.

Years.	County Clerk.	County Treasurer.	Probate Judge.	Register of Deeds.	Surveyor.	Sheriff.	Prosecuting Attorney.	Coroners.	County Commissioners.	Delegates to Congress.	Members of Legislative Council.	Justices of Co. Court.
1827	D. E. Lord.	L. H. Whitmore.						I. Allen.		J. Biddle.	H. Rumsey.	Samuel W. Dexter.
1829	do.	B. Farrand.						S. D. McDowell.		do.	J. Kingsley.	O. W. Whitmore.
1831	J. T. Allen.	David Page.						S. Lapham.		S. W. Dexter.	J. Kingsley.	S. W. Dexter. A. Case.
1833	do.	do.						E. Root.		W. Woodbridge.	Geo. Renwick.	O. W. Whitmore.
1835	N. R. Ramsdell.	do.	R. S. Wilson.	E. Clark.	O. Risdon.	W. Anderson.		do.				Associate Justices.
1837	J. E. Field.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		A. Brown.				H. Compton.
1839	L. C. Goodale.	V. Chapin.	do.	do.	R. Peterson.	Jas. Sanders.		C. S. Goodrich.	D. Kellogg, D. Pierce.			do.
1841	do.	D. T. McCollum.	G. Sedgwick.	G. Corselius.	do.	do.		R. Edmonds.	A. D. Truesdell.			do.
1843	E. P. Gardner.	N. H. Wing.	do.	G. W. Gilbert.	J. Preston.	P. Slingerland.		C. S. Goodrich.	H. Arnold.			W. R. Perry.
1845	B. King.	O. W. Moore.	S. P. Fuller.	do.	R. Whipple.	G. Shattuck.		G. P. Jeffries.	A. D. Truesdell.			C. Clark.
1847	C. Swift.	S. Abel.	E. M. Skinner.	T. M. Ladd.	S. Pettibone.	E. W. Spaulding.		S. G. Sutherland.	C. Starks.			do.
1849	J. C. Mundy.	do.	C. H. Van Cleve.	do.	J. M. Chase.	do.		G. Shattuck.	H. Arnold.			R. Prady.
1851	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.		T. Tate.				O. Kellogg.
1853	Jas. McMahan.	R. Mathews.	C. Joslin.	N. Mosher.	do.	N. B. Nye.	J. M. Walker.	C. S. Goodrich.				C. W. Lane.
1855	R. J. Barry.	S. Grisson.	do.	W. R. Martin.	do.	J. C. Mead.	A. D. Crane.	T. Hunt.				H. Aulls.
1857	do.	do.	B. V. Granger.	do.	do.	do.	do.	J. Hatch.				
1859	do.	do.	do.	H. G. Sheldon.	do.	T. F. Leonard.	S. Abel.	D. Tyler.				
1861	do.	do.	T. Nide.	J. R. McLean.	C. S. Woodard.	W. H. Pattison.	A. D. Crane.	do.				
1863	T. W. Root.	H. Carpenter.	do.	H. G. Sheldon.	do.	P. Winnegar.	do.	do.				
1865	E. B. Pond.	P. Blum.	H. J. Beake.	P. Tuite.	do.	do.	A. C. Blodgett.	do.				
1867	J. L. Thompson.	J. W. Babbitt.	do.	C. Spencer.	do.	B. R. Porter.	R. E. Frazer.	do.				
1869	J. J. Robison.	P. Blum.	do.	do.	G. S. Caswell.	do.	do.	do.				
1871	do.	S. Fairchild.	do.	C. H. Manley.	do.	M. Webb.	E. F. Uhl.	do.				
1873	W. N. Stevens.	do.	N. W. Cheever.	E. G. Schaffer.	do.	M. Fleming.	E. P. Allen.	do.				

A List of Supervisors of Washtenaw County, Michigan, from 1853 to the present time.

Years.	Augusta Township.	Ann Arbor Township.	Bridgewater Township.	Dexter Township.	Freedom Township.	Lima Township.	Lodi Township.	Lyndon Township.	Manchester Township.	Northfield Township.	Pittsfield Township.	Salem Township.
1853	C. Howard.	A. H. Markham.	George Lazell.	Wm. A. Jones.	Wm. F. Ossius.	P. Starring.	Newton Sheldon.	Thomas Clark.	Norman Granger.	Nathan Salyer.	Allen Crittenden.	Lawrence Noble.
1854	Aaron Childs.	do.	Daniel Le Barron.	D. D. Sloan.	do.	Morris Thompson.	D. B. Fletcher.	do.	J. D. Corey.	Joshua G. Leland.	do.	do.
1855	do.	Collins B. Cook.	do.	Chas. A. Jeffries.	do.	William Warner.	John S. Henderson.	do.	James Clancy.	do.	do.	Thomas D. Lane.
1856	do.	do.	N. L. Conklin.	W. A. Jones.*	do.	do.	Newton Sheldon.	do.	Norman Granger.	Philip Winnegar.	do.	Daniel Pomeroy.
1857	C. Howard.	do.	D. Le Barron.	do.	do.	do.	C. H. Wallace.	Washington Beaman.	do.	do.	Nathan Webb.	Isaac Wynkup.
1858	A. D. Childs.	Augustus Markham.	Isaac Magoon.	do.	do.	do.	Andrew Hood.	John Twamley.	Volney Chapman.	do.	do.	do.
1859	C. Howard.	do.	D. Le Barron.	do.	do.	do.	O. C. Sweatland.	do.	do.	Joseph Pray.	do.	John Peables.
1860	Aaron Childs.	Orrin White.	do.	D. D. Sloan.	Elias Haire.	Russell Whipple.	Newton Sheldon.	Thomas Clark.	P. McKernon.	P. McKernon.	Allen Crittenden.	do.
1861	do.	do.	do.	L. H. Jones.	do.	M. Thompson.	Egbert P. Harper.	Orman Clark.	Philatus Coon.	do.	do.	Royal Wheelock.
1862	do.	H. Morey.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Patrick McKernon.	do.	R. Babbitt.
1863	do.	John Geddes.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Thomas Young.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1864	J. W. Childs.	do.	do.	W. A. Jones.	John G. Feldkamp.	do.	P. Blum.	do.	Arthur Case.	do.	do.	Calvin Wheeler.
1865	A. Childs.	Edward Treadwell.	do.	Patrick Fleming.	do.	Russell Whipple.	Newton Sheldon.	do.	Joseph Pray.	do.	do.	do.
1866	do.	Samuel Crossman.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	John Ryan.	do.	do.	John Peables.
1867	do.	do.	N. L. Conklin.	W. A. Jones.*	do.	George S. Freer.	Egbert P. Harper.	do.	Norman Granger.	do.	do.	Thomas Lane.
1868	do.	do.	do.	Patrick Fleming.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Isaac Wynkup.
1869	do.	Selden W. Shurtleff.	D. Le Barron.*	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	David Wilsey.	do.
1870	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1871	J. D. Alcott.	do.	George Lazell.	do.	Elias Haire.	Ebenezer Smith.	Newton Sheldon.	George Rowe.	Isaac Magoon.	do.	do.	do.
1872	do.	do.	D. Le Barron.	Henry B. Jones.	do.	Nathan Pierce.	James Sage.	William E. Wessels.	Newton Granger.	do.	do.	do.
1873	do.	do.	James M. Keres.	do.	do.	do.	do.	George Rowe.	Horatio Burch.	George Renwick.	do.	do.

* Chairman of the Board.

Years.	Scio Township.	Superior Township.	Saline Township.	Sylvan Township.	Sharon Township.	Webster Township.	York Township.	Ypsilanti Township.	Ypsilanti City.	Ann Arbor City.
1853	A. Vandemark.*	G. Douglas.	W. M. Gregory.	S. J. Chase.	Hull Goodyear.	W. B. Waldron.	James M. Kelsey.	J. W. Van Cleve.		J. C. Mundy.
1854	William Bennett.	L. Kemmell.	S. L. Haight.	Asol Backus.	do.	do.	Caleb Moore.	do.		E. Lawrence.*
1855	Chas. S. Gregory.	Smith W. Bowers.	do.	Hiram Pierce.	Cyrus Raymond.	Marvin Cadwell.	do.	do.		J. C. Mundy.*
1856	William Bennett.	do.	W. M. Gregory.	John C. Depue.	Harvey E. Osborn.	S. Kimberley.	do.	Erasmus Morton.		E. Lawrence.
1857	Charles S. Gregory.	E. Goodspeed.	D. A. Post.	do.	Andrew Robison.	do.	H. Brinkerhoof.	H. Compton.		Jas. McMahon.
1858	John Brewer.	John Brewer.	S. L. Haight.	Thomas H. Godfrey.	do.*	Gabriel Conklin.	do.	J. W. Van Cleve.		Charles Tripp.
1859	Charles S. Gregory.	Ira Crippen.	do.	Hiram Pierce.	do.	R. McCall.	Thomas Gray.	E. D. Lay.		Conrad Krapf.
1860	S. Johnson.	E. M. Cole.	Augustus Bond.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Charles Shier.*		do.
1861	Luther Palmer.	William Hiscock.	do.	Horace A. Smith.	Cyrus Raymond.	do.	do.	H. Compton.*	P. Davis.	J. H. Morris.
1862	J. Johnson.	E. M. Cole.	do.	J. C. Depue.	J. Everett.	do.	do.	E. D. Lay.	W. Millard.	R. Beahan.
1863	Luther Palmer.	do.	M. Gray.	Hiram Pierce.	do.	do.	do.	do.	C. H. Tisdale.	J. H. Morris.*
1864	Patrick Tuomy.	do.	S. L. Haight.	H. A. Smith.	do.	do.	do.	do.	John Gilbert.	do.
1865	do.	do.	R. W. Parsons.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1866	John L. Smith.	do.	M. Gray.	do.	George Dorr.	do.	Peter Cook.	do.	do.	R. Beahan.
1867	do.	Warren Babcock.	Augustus Bond.	do.	J. J. Robison.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Jas. McMahon.*
1868	Patrick Tuomy.	E. M. Cole.	Myron Webb.	Orrin Thatcher.	do.	Thomas Haight.	do.	George Jarvis.	Charles Holmes, Jr.	Samuel Grisson.
1869	Henry E. Peters.	William Geer.	do.	do.	Andrew Robison.	George C. Arms.	do.	E. D. Lay.	do.	do.*
1870	do.	Ira Crippen.	do.	do.	Emerson Annabil.	do.	do.	do.	Lee Yost.	do.
1871	Patrick Tuomy.	William Geer.	Joshua Forbes.	do.	William B. Osborn.	do.	do.	do.	John P. Drake.	Robert P. Leonard.
1872	do.	do.	Wilson H. Berdan.	do.	Emerson Annabil.	Richard Walsh.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1873	do.	Freeman P. Galpin.	Myron Webb.	Michael J. Noyes.	do.	Pomeroy Van Riper.	Jesse Warner.	do.	W. Millard.	Conrad Krapf.

* Chairman of the Board.

List of Governors of Michigan, 1622-1874.

FRENCH GOVERNORS, 1622-1763.			(Indiana Territory).		(Michigan Territory).		LIST OF POST-OFFICES IN WASHTENAW COUNTY.	
<p>Samuel Champlain, 1622-1635. M. de Montmagny, 1636-1647. M. de Aillebott, 1648-1650. M. de Lauson, 1651-1656. M. de Lauson (son), 1656-1657. M. de Aillebott, 1657-1658. M. de Argenson, 1658-1660. Baron de Avangour, 1661-1663.</p>			<p>M. de Mesey, 1663-1665. M. de Courcelles, 1665-1672. Count de Frontenac, 1672-1682. M. de la Barre, 1682-1685. M. de Nonville, 1685-1689. Count de Frontenac, 1689-1698. M. de Callieres, 1699-1703.</p>		<p>M. de Vaudreuil, 1703-1725. M. de Beauharnois, 1726-1747. M. de Galissoniere, 1747-1749. M. de la Jonquiere, 1749-1752. M. de Quesne, 1752-1755. M. de Vaudreuil de Cavagnac, 1755-1763.</p>		<p>William Henry Harrison.....1800-1805.</p>	
<p>BRITISH GOVERNORS, 1763-1796.</p>			<p>William Hull, 1805-1813. Lewis Cass, 1813-1831.</p>		<p>George B. Porter, 1831-1834. Stevens T. Mason, ex-officio, 1834-1835.</p>		<p>Post-Office.</p>	
<p>James Murray, 1763-1767. Guy Carleton, 1768-1777. Frederick Haldiman, 1777-1785.</p>			<p>STATE GOVERNORS, 1835-1874.</p>		<p>Robert McClelland, 1852-1853. Andrew Parsons (acting), 1853-1854. Kinsley S. Bingham, 1855-1858. Moses Wisner, 1859-1860. Austin Blair, 1861-1864. Henry H. Crapo, 1865-1868. Henry P. Baldwin, 1869-1872. John J. Bagley, 1873.</p>		<p>Township.</p>	
<p>TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS, 1796-1835.</p>			<p>Stevens T. Mason, 1835-1840. William Woodbridge, 1840-1841. J. Wright Gordon (acting), 1841-1842. John S. Barry, 1843-1845. Alpheus Felch, 1846-1847. Wm. L. Greenly (acting), 1847. Epenetrotus Ransom, 1848-1849. John S. Barry, 1850-1851.</p>		<p>Ann Arbor. Base Lake. Benton. Bridgewater. Chester. Dexter. Fredonia. Gravel Run. Lima. Manchester. Milan. Paint Creek. River Raisin. Saline. Saline. Scio. Stoney Creek. Summit. Sylvan. Webster. Whitmore Lake. York. Ypsilanti. Delhi Mills.</p>		<p>Ann Arbor. Dexter. Saline. Bridgewater. Sylvan. Scio. Freedom. Northfield. Lima. Manchester. York. Augusta. Bridgewater. Saline. Saline. Scio. Augusta. Saline. Sylvan. Webster. Northfield. York. Ypsilanti. Scio.</p>	

J. WEBSTER CHILDS.

Among the noble few of Washtenaw County, a sketch of whose life shall help to embellish the pages of this volume, we now have the honor to present the name of Hon J. Webster Childs, of Augusta Township.

None are more widely known, none more deserving, and none more prominent in the respect, confidence, and affections of the people!

He was not a pioneer, and yet settled at his present residence as early as 1848. During the puerile years of Washtenaw County he was but a lad,—a school-boy among the hills of the "Granite State!"

He was born, 1826, in Henniker, N. H., at the "Old Homestead," where his father was also born, and finally died, and whereto his grandfather had pioneered his way, in the days before the Revolution.

At an early age he formed a love for education, and applied well his opportunities at the common school. After the age of fifteen his father gave him his time, when he supported himself, first, at the "Henniker Academy," and afterwards at the "Kimball Union Academy," Meriden, N. H., graduating from the latter at the age of twenty-one.

Thereafter, till he gave his hand in marriage to Miss Lucy A. Hubbard, and emigrated to this State, he engaged, successfully, at teaching. Subsequent, however, to his arrival, and purchase of a farm, he settled down to hard work and a retired life.

He has ever been proud of his occupation; believes it to be one of the most honorable and noble of callings. Has now about four hundred acres of land, more than half of which is in a state of cultivation. Keeps a large dairy, quite a flock of sheep, choice breeds of swine, and, first of all to him, both as regards pleasure and profit, has a large and very fine apple-orchard.

He is never more happy than when at home, devoting his energies to the development of agricultural interests and the care of his family; yet, the public has often called him to various positions of honor and responsible trust.

His manifest devotion to the cause of education elected him to the post of school inspector the first year after his settlement; and he has continued to fill the same, two years excepted, up to the present time.

The spring before he was twenty-six years of age he was chosen supervisor of his Township; and it would be useless to name all the offices he has since been called to fill for his townsmen.

In the Congregational church, of which his family are members, he has for twenty successive years superintended, with commendable zeal and with much success, the Sabbath-school.

In 1858 his district elected him to the State legislature, and re-elected him to the same in 1860. Since then he has been three times elected to represent this County in the State Senate, of which body he is president *pro tem.* at the present time. He was appointed in 1868, by Governor Baldwin, as member of the "Michigan State Board of Agriculture," for a term of six years. For the past seven years he has served as president of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Trade Association," of Ypsilanti, a very successful and prosperous institution. At the organization of the "Eastern Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical Society," at Ypsilanti, in 1870, he was elected president, which position he held for three years.

He is now one of the vice-presidents of the "Michigan State Pomological Society," and also a member of the executive committee of the "Michigan State Agricultural Society."

It can be seen, then, that, by a faithful discharge of the duties and responsibilities of all these various positions, and by a patriotic devotion to the public will and welfare, Mr. Childs has not only won the respect and confidence of his fellow-townsmen and the people of his County, but has earned a reputation, at least, as broad as his State.

He springs from a family distinguished for their physical and mental energy, for their longevity, and their strict habits of temperance, for their integrity of character, Christian veneration, and devotion to country.

Never one of the race known to have been a drunkard; never one convicted of crime; few, if any, not members of some Christian denomination; and all seem to accumulate a competency.

Here ends the story of one of your most practical farmers, and one of your most noble citizens. May his example not pass unheeded by the present and future youth of this County and State.

ROBERT POWELL

(son of R. Powell, of Revolutionary memory, a farmer, who died in Hamilton, N. Y., in 1818) was born in Lanesborough, Mass., October 31, 1790, and lived with his father until the day of his death, and from the age of sixteen was the main dependence of the family through a scene of affliction such as few are called to endure. Limited in his school opportunities, he took to general reading as best he could. For many years the family was literally a hospital.

In 1808 he was married to Miss Clarissa Webster, by whom he had seven children. One son and two daughters only remain living. He served his country at Brownville and Sackett's Harbor in the war of 1812, and left the field with shattered health. He made a profession of religion at the age of seventeen; and, after struggling against a tide of influences, and the want of literary and theological advantages, which affected his health, he commenced preaching in 1817, and the same year aided in the organization of the Madison University, N. Y., and gathered a small church in East Hamilton. In 1819 he was ordained as a minister of Christ. In 1820 he was appointed by and served the State convention three years as a missionary to the Oneida Indians. Health failing under the pressure of labors, he resigned, and became pastor of the Baptist church in Lenox. A successful pastorate of six and a half years much enlarged the church, when he removed to Palmyra, N. Y. Here he spent three successful years of labor, baptized one hundred and twelve persons, besides much labor in other churches. With mutual regret, he left for a more congenial climate, and, in May, 1833, removed to his present residence.

He was engaged at an early day as an agent in locating the Kalamazoo Institute, and has contributed to its growing prosperity. In 1836 he was chairman of the Michigan Missionary State Convention, at Detroit, at its organization, and for two successive years president of its board, and for the years of 1838 and 1839 its general agent.

The year of 1845 was one of gloom. The erysipelas bore off his dear wife, a married daughter and her babe, his aged mother (et. eighty-two), and a widowed sister to the silent grave within forty-nine days. This was a day of solemn thought. But they slept in Jesus, and all was well.

In October following God provided a helpmate in the person of Mrs. Lydia Smith, the mother of the Fisks in this place, and of General C. B. Fisk of St. Louis, Mo. In 1851-2 he spent a year in New York State as agent of the American Bible Union, and addressed nearly one hundred churches, twenty associations, and the scholars and faculty of the Madison

University on the revision question. His health again gave way, and he returned to close his labors in the State of his adoption.

For several years he continued agent a part of the time, and cultivated his farm mainly for the support of his family and preservation of health. The burden of his labors during his forty years residence has been in Clinton and adjoining towns, and laboring in the field to keep up a healthful tone in his system. He is now in his eighty-fourth year, and still preaches occasionally and attends somewhat to his temporal concerns.

CURRAN WHITE.

The subject of this sketch is a descendant of Peregrine White, who came over in the "Mayflower," and father of the first white child born in New England. Curran's great-grandfather settled near the head of Weymouth Bay, Massachusetts, and Michael White, his grandfather, emigrated to Hampshire County, in the same State, soon after the old French war. Jacob White was an only son. He married Jane Robinson and moved to Manchester, Ontario County, New York, in the year 1800. Raised a family of five boys and one daughter. Sold his farm and emigrated to Michigan in 1832, locating in the town of Lima, Washtenaw County. Curran, son of the last-named, was born January 9, 1814, in Ontario County, New York, and came to Michigan, with his two older brothers, in the spring of 1833, making an overland journey from Detroit with an ox-team. The latter bought land in Dover, six miles west of Adrian. At that time Adrian had but eight dwellings and three taverns. Until the following September they and their families stopped with Stephen Perkins, making in all a party of sixteen, who all lived in a log hut eighteen by twenty-four feet. Of this experience Mr. White says: "We had 'music by the band;' and how we managed I could hardly tell; but were as happy a family as you ever see. Our living was bread, pork, and potatoes, and, for a change, my brother would bring in a venison occasionally. Game was plenty; also wolves (my oldest brother caught fifty-five of the prowlers, and got a snug little sum as bounty for their scalps.)" In May, 1834, Curran went out with Mr. Kidder, and helped him raise the first log house on Bean Creek, laying the foundation of the well-known "Ames-Kidder settlement." Mr. White bought a farm in the neighborhood. He did not settle upon it, however, but sold it and returned to his native town in New York the following year. In 1837 he returned to Michigan, and stopped with his father, in Lima Township, this County. Two years later he took the homestead, and, during fifteen years' residence there, "with many hard knocks," cleared up a farm of two hundred acres of wild land. In 1856 he sold the farm and moved into Chelsea village, where he occupies a neat and substantial residence. Soon after locating in the village, he built a mill for the manufacture of cider and vinegar, with a capacity of ninety barrels per day, to which he subsequently added a planing-mill and other wood-working machinery, all propelled by steam.

In 1839 Mr. White married Miss Jane Sophia Keys, the fruits of which union has been two children. The son was a member of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry Regiment, and died in 1862,—a martyr in the cause of liberty. The daughter, Mrs. Balina Negus, was born in 1843 in Lima, and married in 1867. Although sixty years of age, Mr. White is hale, hearty, and active, and shows evidence of the blue blood of Puritan stock in the energetic business life he leads,—superintending a large manufacturing establishment,—besides participating in other interests of his town, where he is held in general esteem.

CYRUS BECKWITH,

a native of New Hampshire, was born the 23d of August, 1801. His father, Richard, was a farmer; and young Cyrus passed his early life upon his father's farm, until he came to Michigan, in the spring of 1825, locating at Ann Arbor, and there building the first house made of sawed lumber. In 1832 his father died. During his residence at the County-seat, Mr. Beckwith was engaged in trade,—opening the first store in the village,—and also served one term as Register of Deeds, being the first person to fill that responsible position in Washtenaw County. In 1830 he located a farm in Sylvan Township. He built the first house and was the first settler in that town, thereby earning the distinction of being the pioneer of Sylvan. He took up five hundred acres of land, a little over four hundred of which he yet owns, and has worked until within a short time, when, on account of failing health, he leased it, and took up his residence in the village of Chelsea, some four miles distant from his farm.

Mr. Beckwith was married in 1827 to Miss Amarilla H. Gorham, a native of New York, by whom he has had six children, all of whom are living, except one. He has served as supervisor of his town, and held other local offices of trust, besides administering the law as a justice of the peace. He is yet strong and active for his years, his faculties unclouded, and his hair untouched by the finger of time. With his consort and family he is, in his declining years, enjoying the fruits of a hard-earned competency. He has grown up with the County, been identified with the progress and prosperity of his town and section, possesses a host of friends, and enjoys the confidence of all.

JOHN FALCONER.

The subject of this sketch is of that family familiarly known fifty years ago in Inverness County, Scotland, as the "Both Hill Falconers," and might also, we think, have been very appropriately called the "Masonic Falconers," as the men all followed the calling of stone masons, and were widely known, not only as excellent workmen, but for their sterling integrity and sober and industrious habits,—they also stood high in the Order of Free Masons. Alexander Falconer, father of the subject of this record, was born in the year 1781, in the town of Nairn, Inverness County; he married Miss Isabella Hutchinson, four sons were born to them, and named in the order of their ages, as follows: Hugh, Peter, John, and Alexander. John was born in Camelton, Inverness County, February 18, 1816. In the year 1829 his father and family came to America and settled in the State of New York; the following year work was commenced on the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad, running from Albany to Schenectady, and Mr. Falconer was engaged in constructing the first bridge built upon this road, noted as being the first in the United States. In 1832 Mr. Falconer decided to try his fortunes as a farmer; and, as Southern Michigan was at that time considered the Eldorado of the West, he determined to make him a home in this State; he accordingly took up the line of march, the terminus of which was, in his case, Section 28, in the township of Freedom, where he located one hundred and twenty acres of land. The trials of the early settlers were at this time unusually severe; sickness and the want of the common necessities of life visited their households day by day, but these were nothing in comparison with the horrors of an Indian war. At this time the aggressions of the Sac and Fox Indians, headed by the noted Indian

chief Black Hawk, were so atrocious as to demand the interposition of the government; the territory being sparsely settled, the militia were called out to repress them, and soon after arriving in Freedom, Mr. Falconer (then sixteen years of age) was drafted and ordered to report at Jonesville, but before leaving that place Black Hawk was defeated, and he returned home.

There were, at the time of Mr. Falconer's settlement in Freedom, only three families in the Township; bridges and roads were like "angels' visits,—few and far between;" and strange as it now seems, a trip from Freedom to Ann Arbor and back with a team required nearly two days. Mr. Falconer thus relates his first experience in "going to mill."

"I, in company with Isaac Ains, started from Freedom with an ox-team, and being on short rations, our breakfast consisted of two biscuits; we were all day going to Timothy Hunt's, where we stopped and took supper. We got to Ann Arbor about ten o'clock in the evening, and put up at the 'Nowland Tavern.'" Mr. Falconer resided in Freedom until 1846, when he disposed of his property and moved to Manchester, where he engaged in mercantile business; he also dealt heavily in real estate, and run a distillery; his talents and energies as a financier, and his industry and good management in his business relations placed him in possession of property which to-day would be worth at a low estimate sixty thousand dollars, but meeting with reverses in business, he decided to go to farming again. In 1856 he moved from Manchester to his present residence, where he has since resided, and where he now owns a beautiful farm of two hundred acres, on Section 29, in the township of Sharon. Mr. Falconer's farm is a very desirable one, being well fenced, in a high state of cultivation, and well stocked. He has a comfortable house, and his farm is supplied with improved labor-saving machinery and other conveniences of a modern enterprising farmer. Mr. Falconer is emphatically domestic in his habits; no man more enjoys the comforts of the home circle, blessed with an estimable wife who well knows how to make home happy,—his chief pleasure is in the bosom of his family. They have been blessed with two children,—John and Phebe Jane, both born in Manchester, the former March 24, 1847, and the latter on May 9th, 1848,—both are living with their parents. In closing this brief sketch, it only remains for us to say that Mr. Falconer has the reputation of being a thoroughly honest, true, and good man, without ostentation he moves through life respected by all.

CHESTER PARSONS.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Sandersfield, Berkshire County, Mass., December 1, 1799. His parents removed to Windham, Greene County, N. Y., in the spring of 1802, remaining there until 1826. His father died in 1813. He remained at home until he was nineteen years old, and learned the tanner's trade. In 1820, at the age of twenty-one, he commenced life for himself on eight dollars a month. In 1823 he became foreman of the "Beam House" of John Bray, and the following year was married to Miss Deborah B. Maben. He emigrated to this County, and located eighty acres of land, one and a quarter miles south of the present village of Saline, being the second lot south of the "Salt Spring Reserve." Two little log houses constituted the village of Saline at this time. He was assisted by a resident friend in locating his land; and fearing some one might get the start of him, he and his brother, Orrin, started an hour before sundown for Monroe, thirty miles distant, through a dense wilderness, without a house. They made over twenty miles by daylight, often having to feel their way with their hands. On returning from Monroe, he put up a log house, with ground floor, until it could be covered with split logs. He worked out-doors days, and added a log to his floor each evening. Let no young man envy Mr. Parsons his "broad acres" who is unwilling to make the same effort he did to attain success. To Mr. Chester Parsons and his brother, Orrin, belong the honor of erecting the first frame building in Saline Township, being a much-needed saw mill, which they supplemented by other improvements, until 1834, when Mr. C. Parsons bought one hundred and sixty acres where he now resides. Subsequent additions to his original purchase gives him now three hundred and seventy-four acres of choice land, well improved, with good buildings, and a steam saw-mill. Benton Post-office was removed to his house soon after, and he has held the office of postmaster ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have had seven children, of whom one son and two daughters remain to cheer their home. Mrs. Parsons is now sixty-nine years old, and takes great delight in family re-unions, which, besides their own family-circle, includes nineteen grand-children and six great-grand-children. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons are the only *unbroken couple* among the first settlers of this section now living. Mr. Parsons is a respected citizen and a successful business man, enjoying the confidence of the community with which he has so many years been connected.

REV. CHARLES GLENN

was born in the town of Genoa, Tompkins County, N. Y., February 22, 1803. His father, Charles Glenn, emigrated from Ireland to this country about the year 1780; he married and settled in Genoa, from whence he moved his family to the town of Junius, Seneca County, N. Y., the subject of this record then being four years old. In 1810 he removed to the town of Tyre, in the same county, where both himself and wife departed this life.

In the year 1824 Mr. Glenn married Eliza A. Brown. The results of this alliance were three children,—Benjamin H., John T., and Margaret M. In 1831 his house and contents were destroyed by fire, and his wife and two youngest children perished in the flames—the mother losing her life in trying to save her offspring. This was a terrible bereavement to the husband and father. On the 13th of January, 1832, he married Mary A. Bignall, and by her had two children, viz.: Sabrah J. and an infant babe, both dead. The year following he moved to Michigan, and bought two lots of government land in the town of Dexter, Washtenaw County, upon which farm he is now located, and in the cultivation of which he is occupied.

He experienced religion in the year 1831, and within six months was appointed a class-leader. He has acted as such ever since; also as trustee of the Church, superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and as local preacher for thirty years. He has kept no record of the sermons preached during that period, but the funeral services alone amount to over one hundred. His parents had ten children, and they have all passed away except him of whom we write. Mr. Glenn is the father of five children, and they have all preceded him to the spirit land. He has lived with his present companion forty-one years, and at this date (1874) is seventy-one years of age, his wife being seventy-nine,—a venerable couple,—and both are enjoying good health for persons of their years. They possess the comforts of a pleasant home, and with contented minds give thanks to God for spiritual and temporal blessings.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN

WASHTENAW COUNTY



E. B. Gidley

Group No. 1



J. D. Sessions



Dr. S. Moreland



C. B. Porter

REPRESENTATIVE MEN
WASHTENAW COUNTY



Very Respectfully,
A. D. Leland
Circuit Judge.



N. C. Goodale



J. W. King



Dr. N. S. Wallick
Whitmore Lake Mich.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN

WASHTENAW COUNTY



Milan Glover



Geo. Sutton

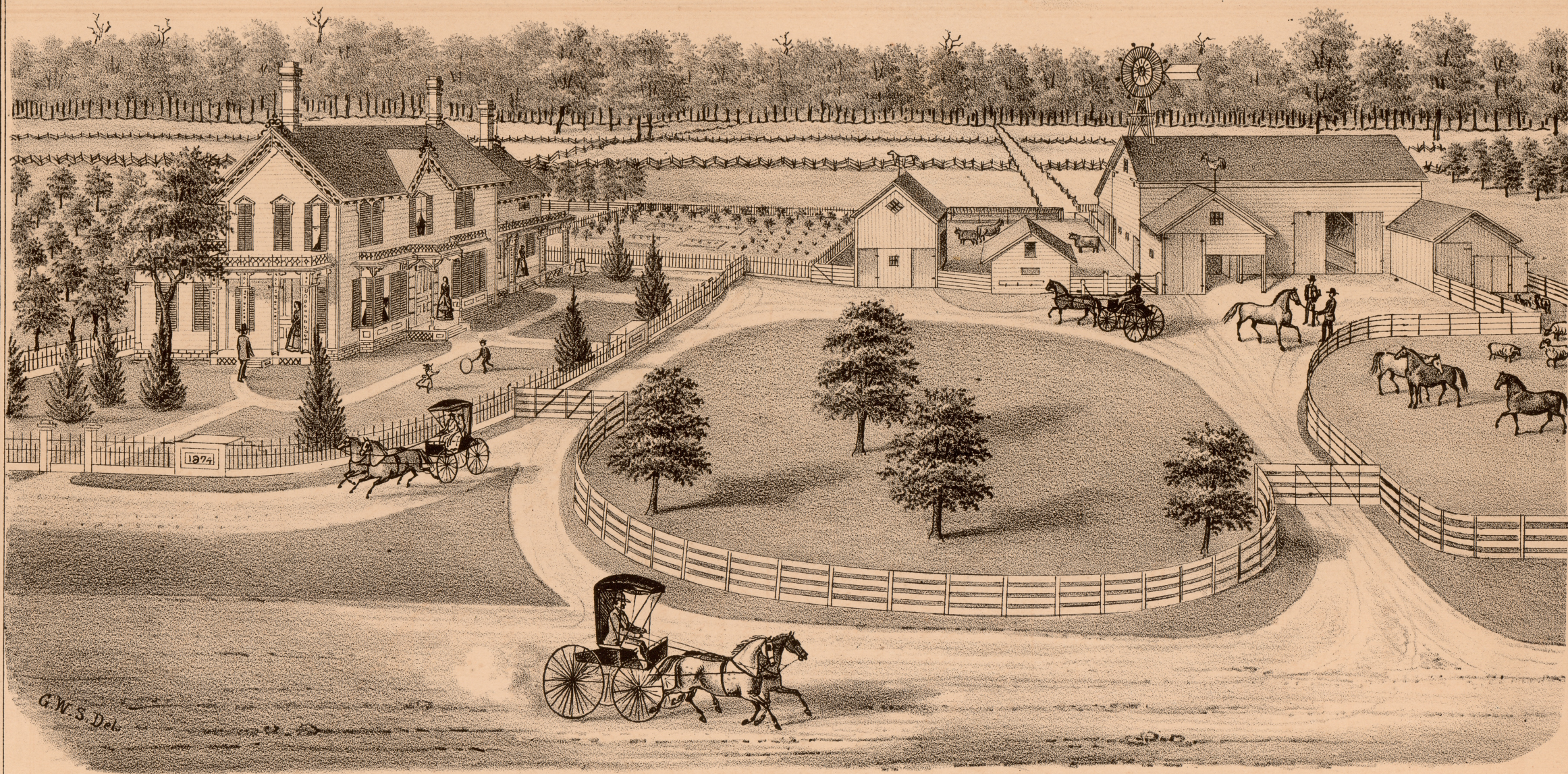


W. A. Lewis

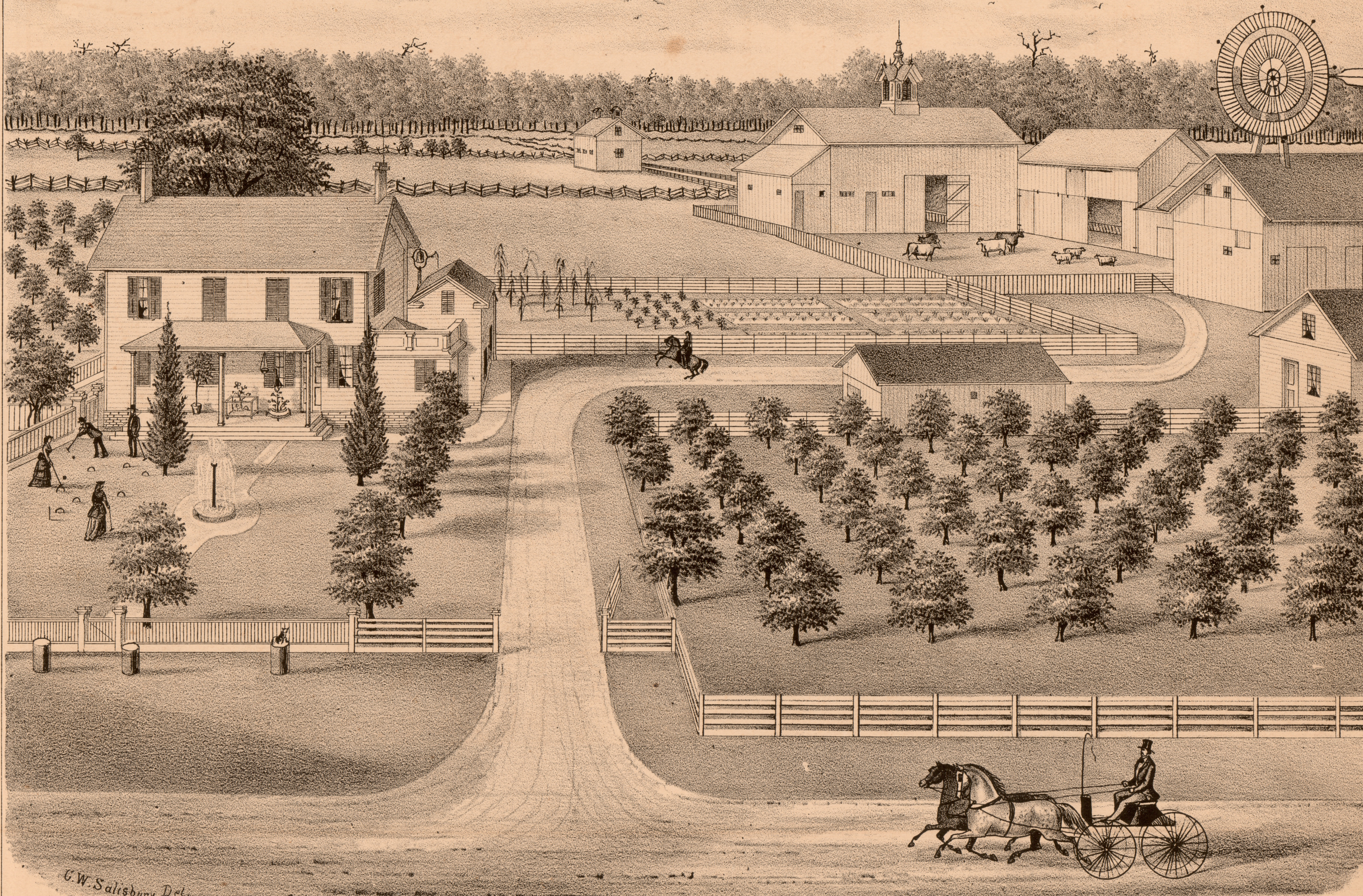
MAP OF SALEM TOWNSHIP

TOWN 1 SOUTH. RANGE 7 EAST.

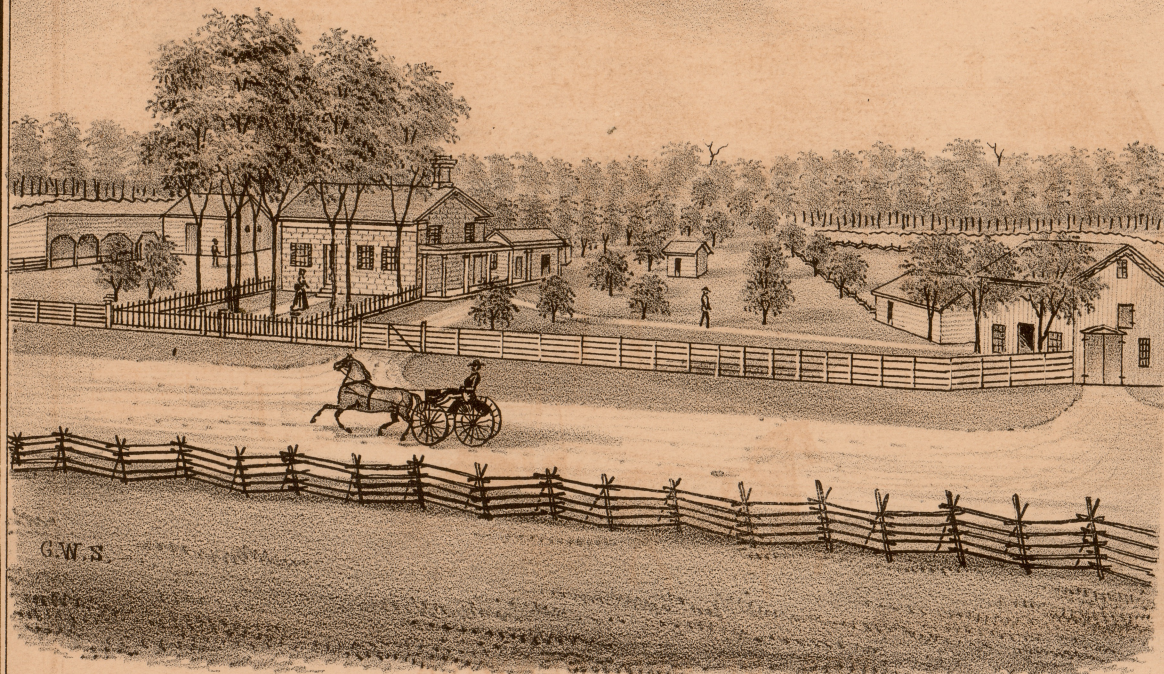




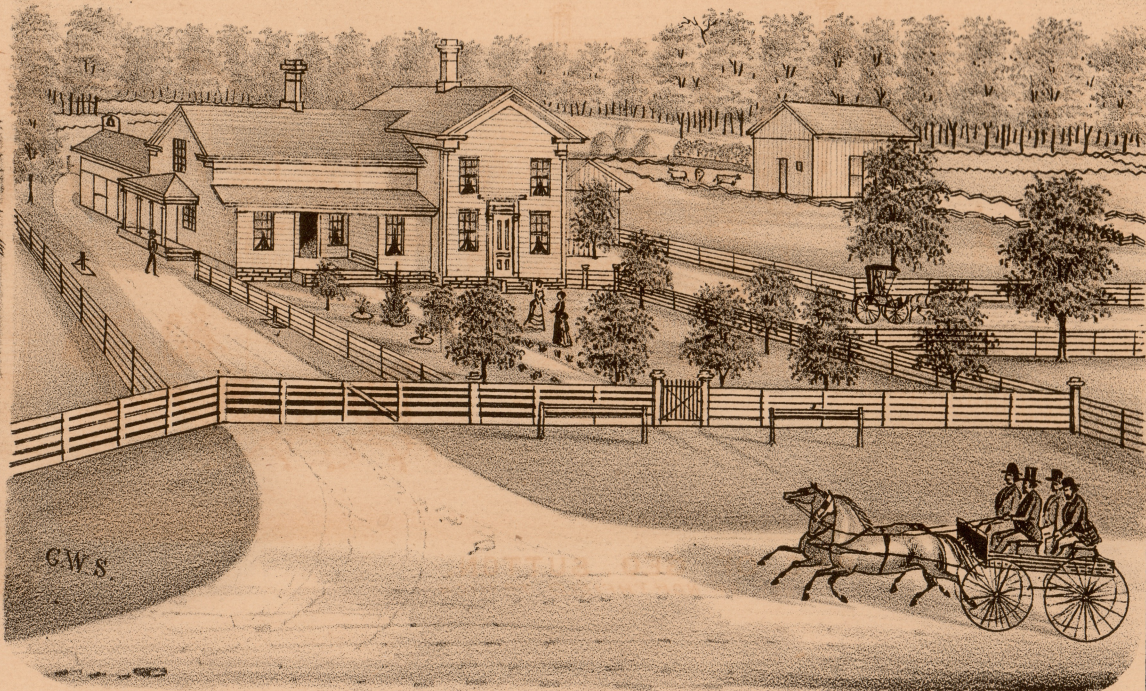
SUNNYSIDE FARM, 320 ACRES, PROPERTY & RESIDENCE OF JAS. B. VAN ATTA.
SEC. 8, SALEM TP. MICH.



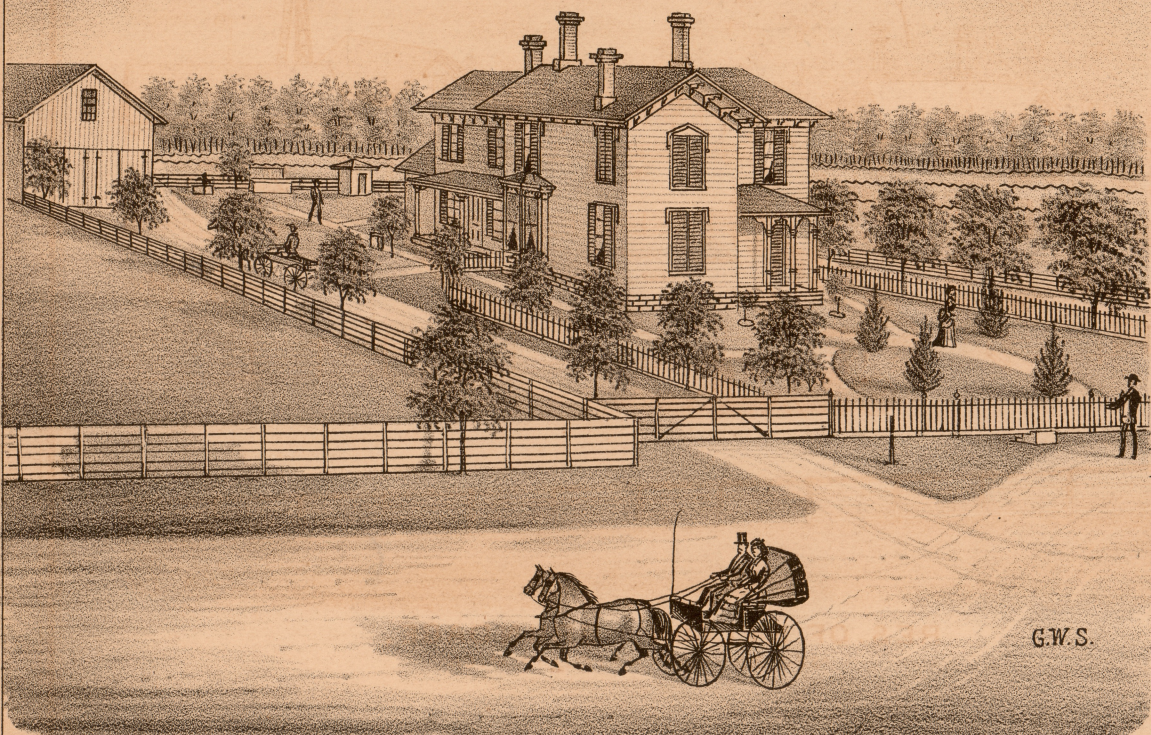
RES. OF T. WALKER,
SEC. 17, SALEM TP. MICH.



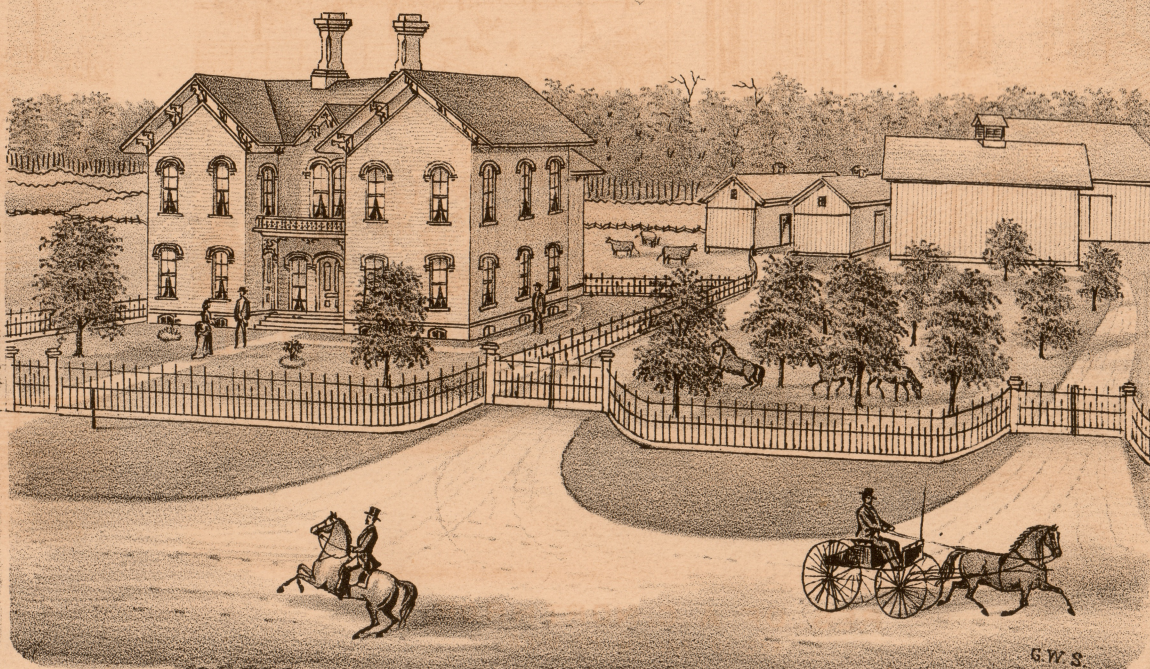
RES. OF DANIEL T. BIRCH,
SEC. 31 SALEM TP. MICH.



RES. OF J. L. BENNETT.
SEC. 15 SALEM TP. MICH.



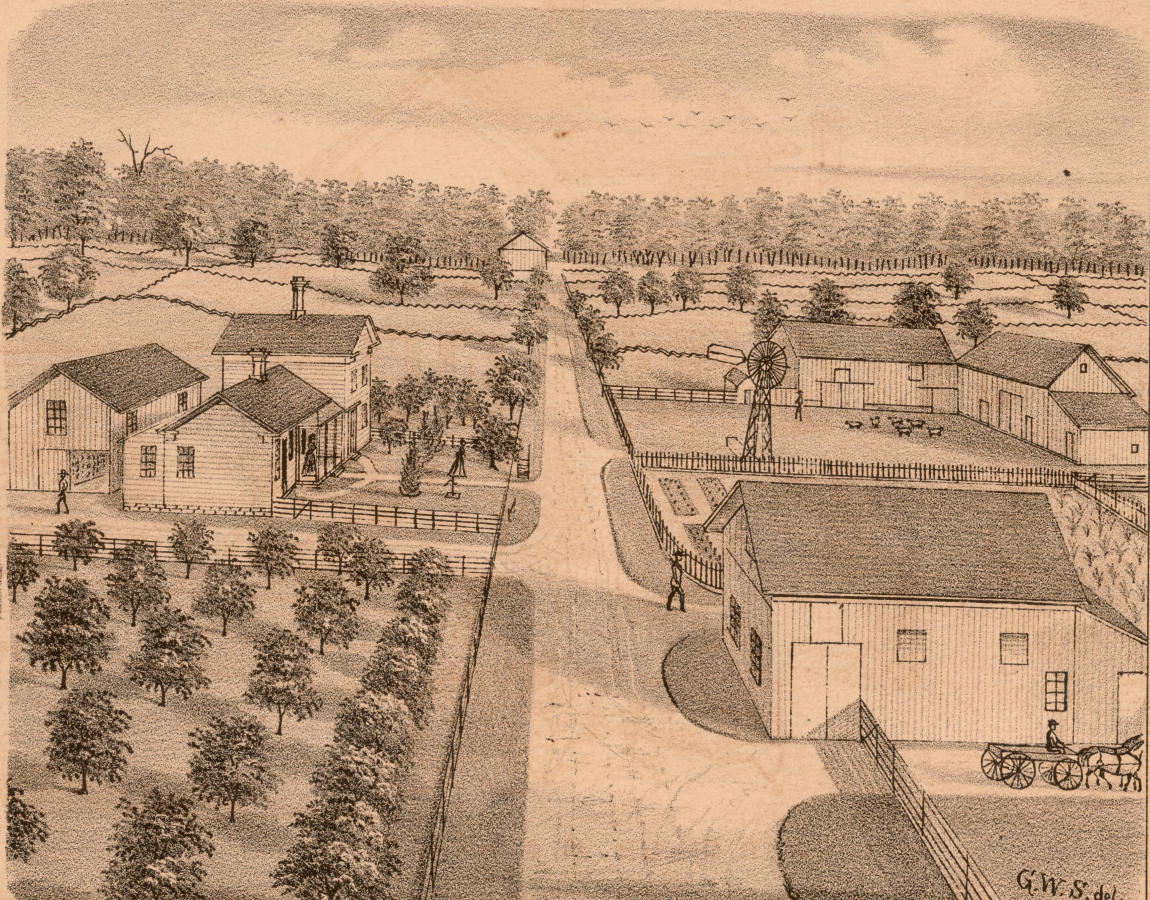
RES. OF CALVIN WHEELER,
SEC. 11 SALEM TP. MICH.



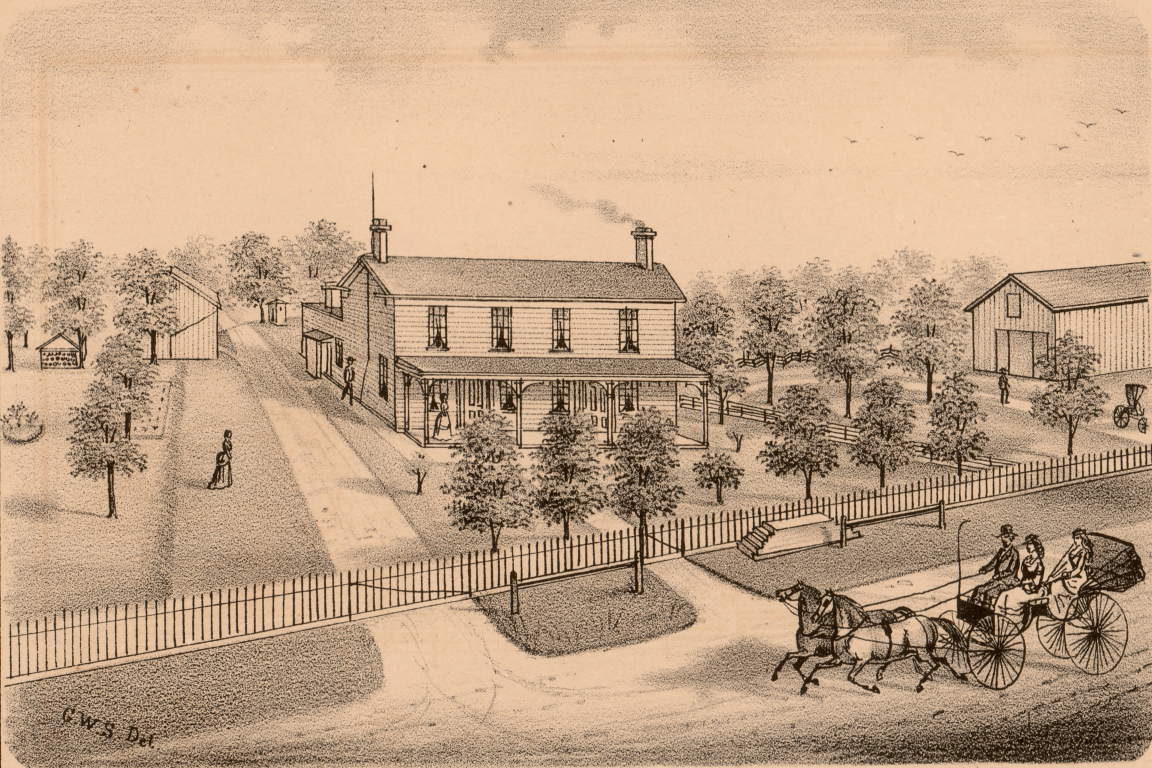
RES. OF G. N. B. RENWICK.
SEC. 27 SALEM TP. MICH.



RES. OF ELI O. SMITH.
SEC. 14 SALEM TP. MICH.



RES. OF T. B. GORTON,
SEC. 3 SALEM TP. MICH.



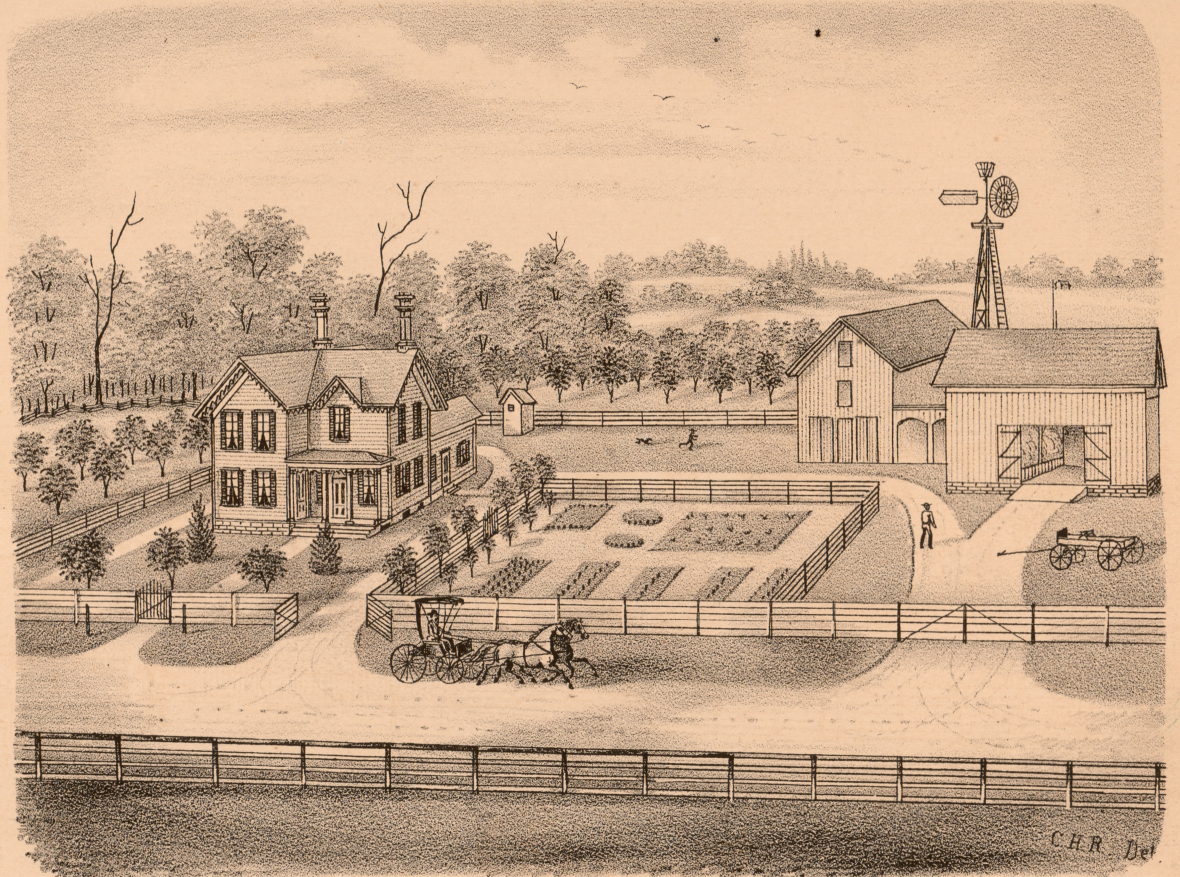
RES. OF GEO. SUTTON,
SEC. 34 NORTHFIELD TP. MICH.



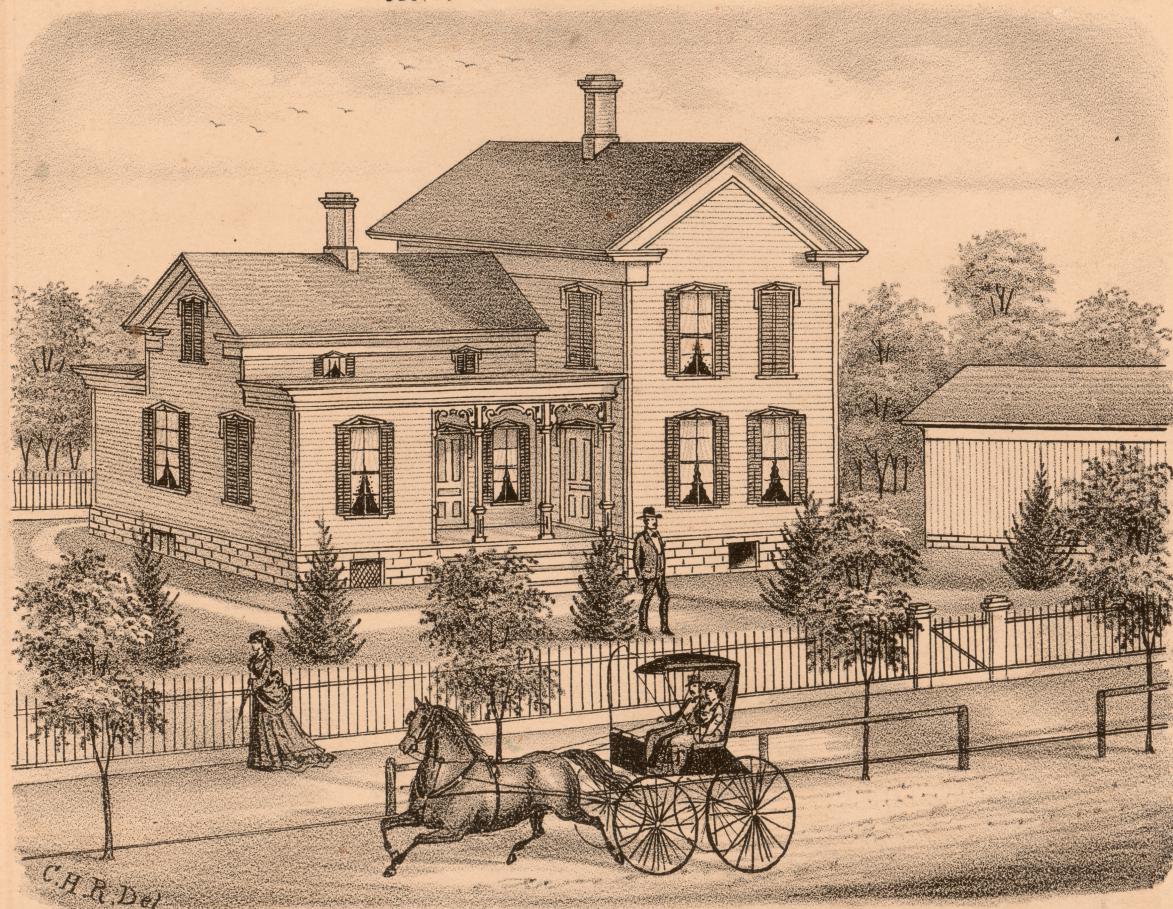
RES. OF GEO. RENWICK
SEC. 26 NORTHFIELD TP. MICH.



RES. OF A.C. NORTHROP,
SEC. 10 SALEM TP. MICH.



RES. OF NELSON BRUNDAGE,
SEC. 35 NORTHFIELD TP. MICH.



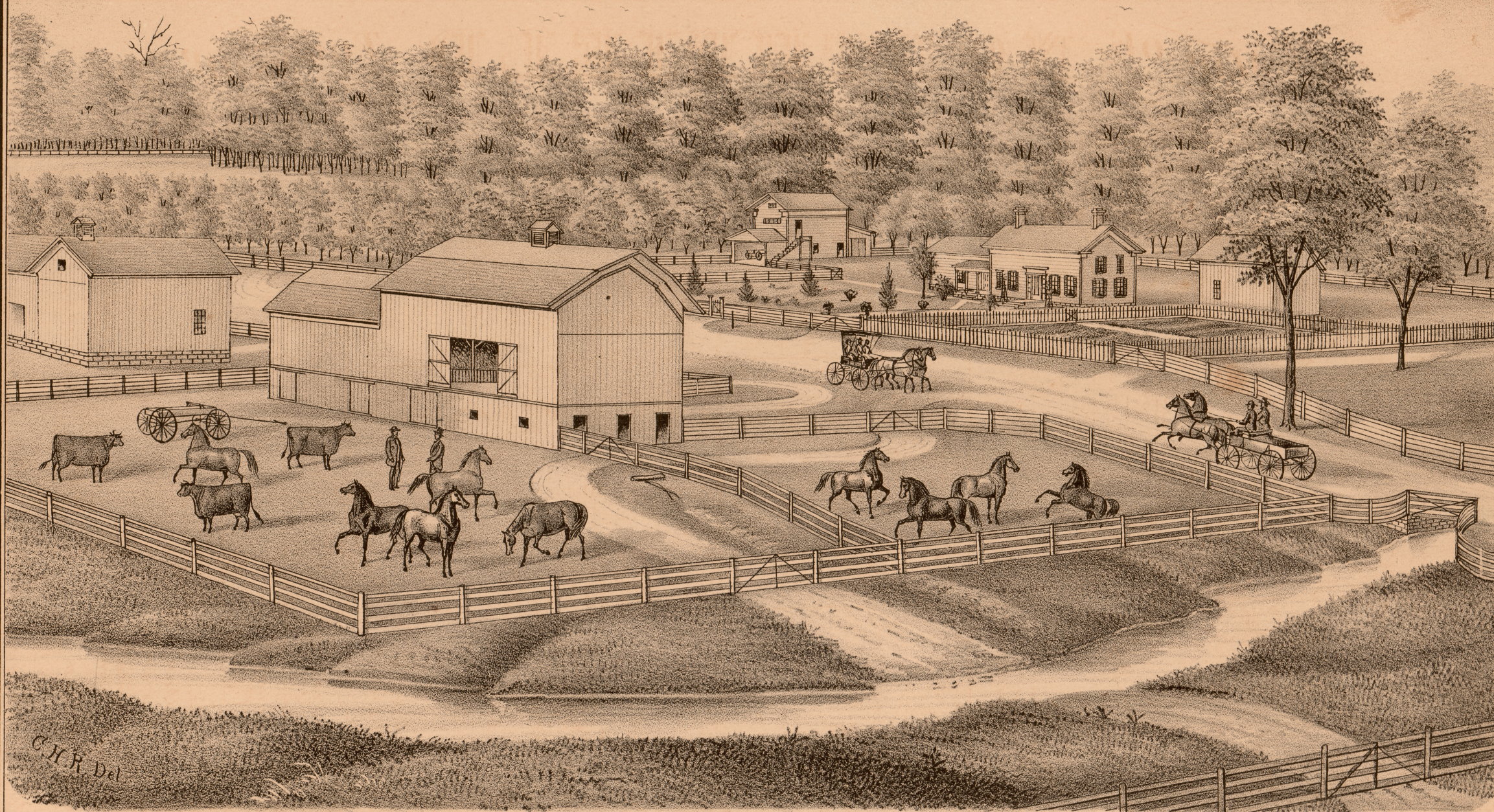
RES. OF DR. N. S. HALLECK,
SEC. 5 NORTHFIELD TP. MICH.



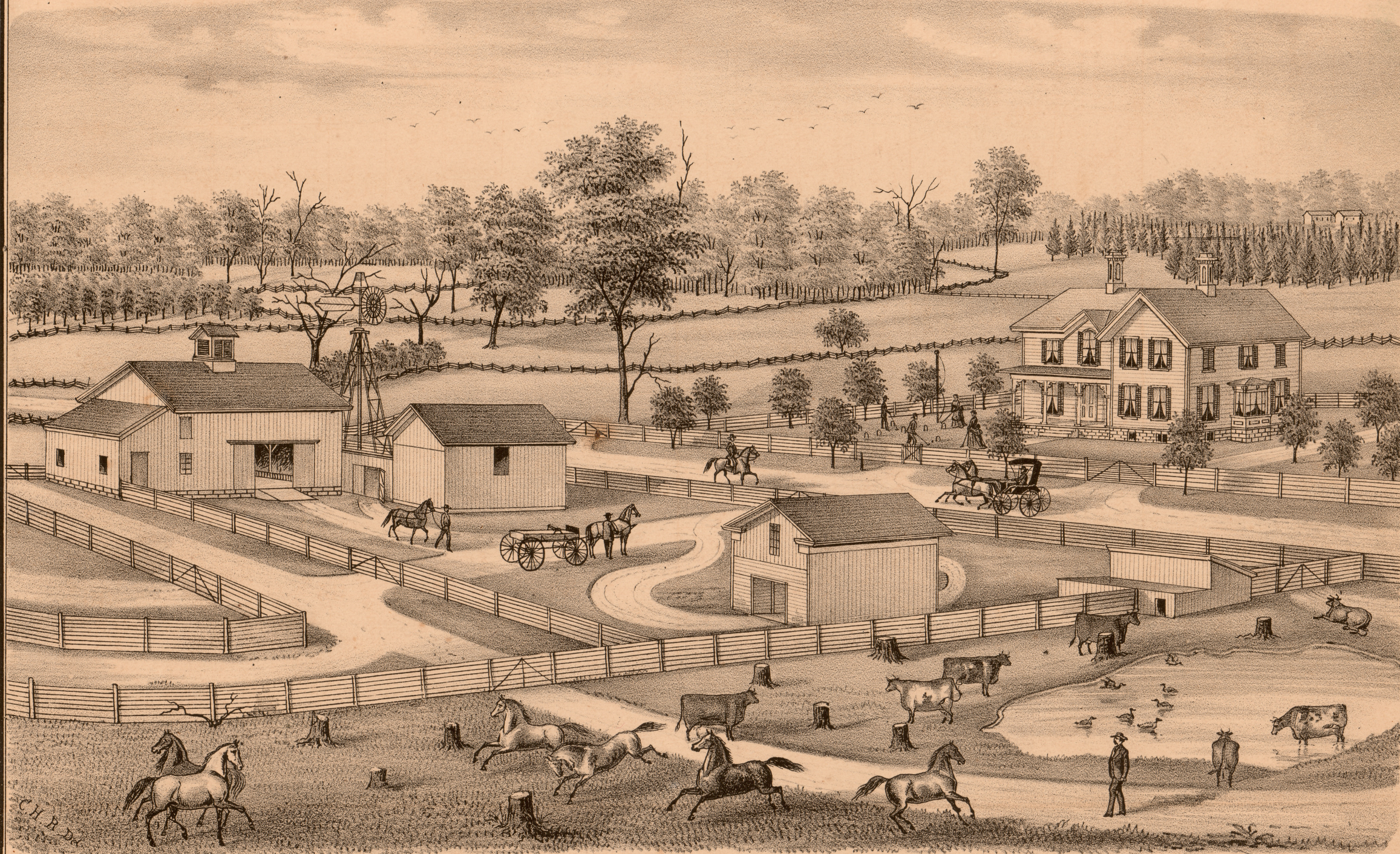
RES. OF WM. RIDER,
SEC. 13 SALEM TP. MICH.

TOWN No. 1 SOUTH. RANGE No. 6 EAST.

Map showing land parcels and owners in the Town of South, Range No. 6 East. The map includes several lakes (Whitmore Lake, Dead Lake, etc.) and numerous land parcels owned by individuals and families, such as the Kellys, Barrys, and Kennedys. The map is divided into sections numbered 6 through 36.



RES. OF WILLIAM DOTY,
SEC. II NORTHFIELD TP. MICH.



RES. OF WILSON YANSON, SEC. I NORTHFIELD TP. MICH.

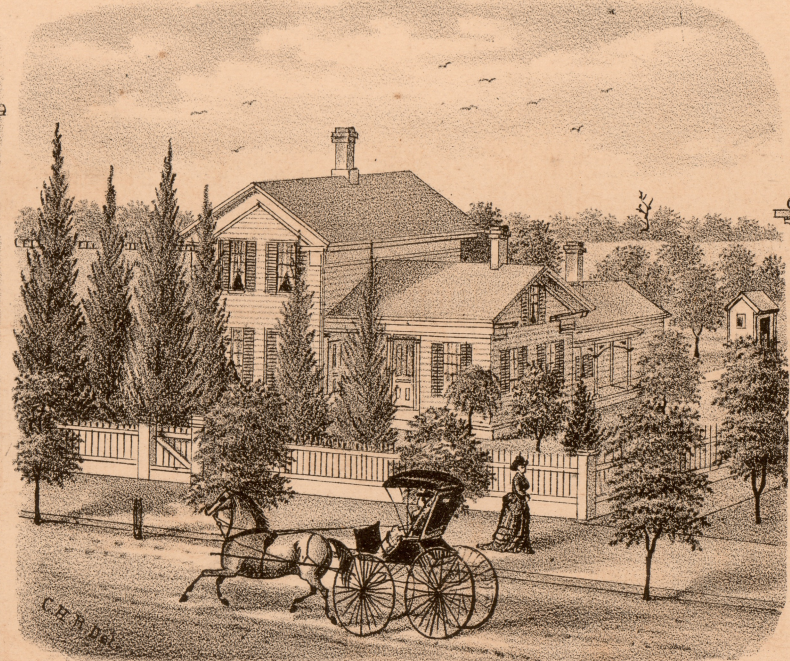


C.H. Radcliff del.

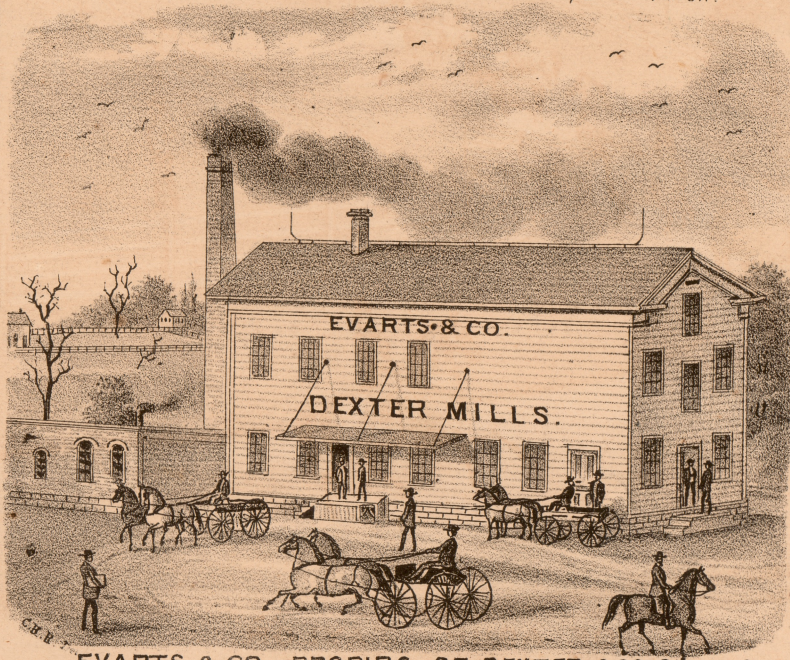
RES. OF BERNARD KEENAN,
SEC. 14 NORTHFIELD TP. MICH.



FREDRICK JAEGER, CITY BAKERY,
DEALER IN GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, TOYS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.
DEXTER, MICH.



RES. OF THE HON. C.S. GREGORY, DEXTER, MICH.



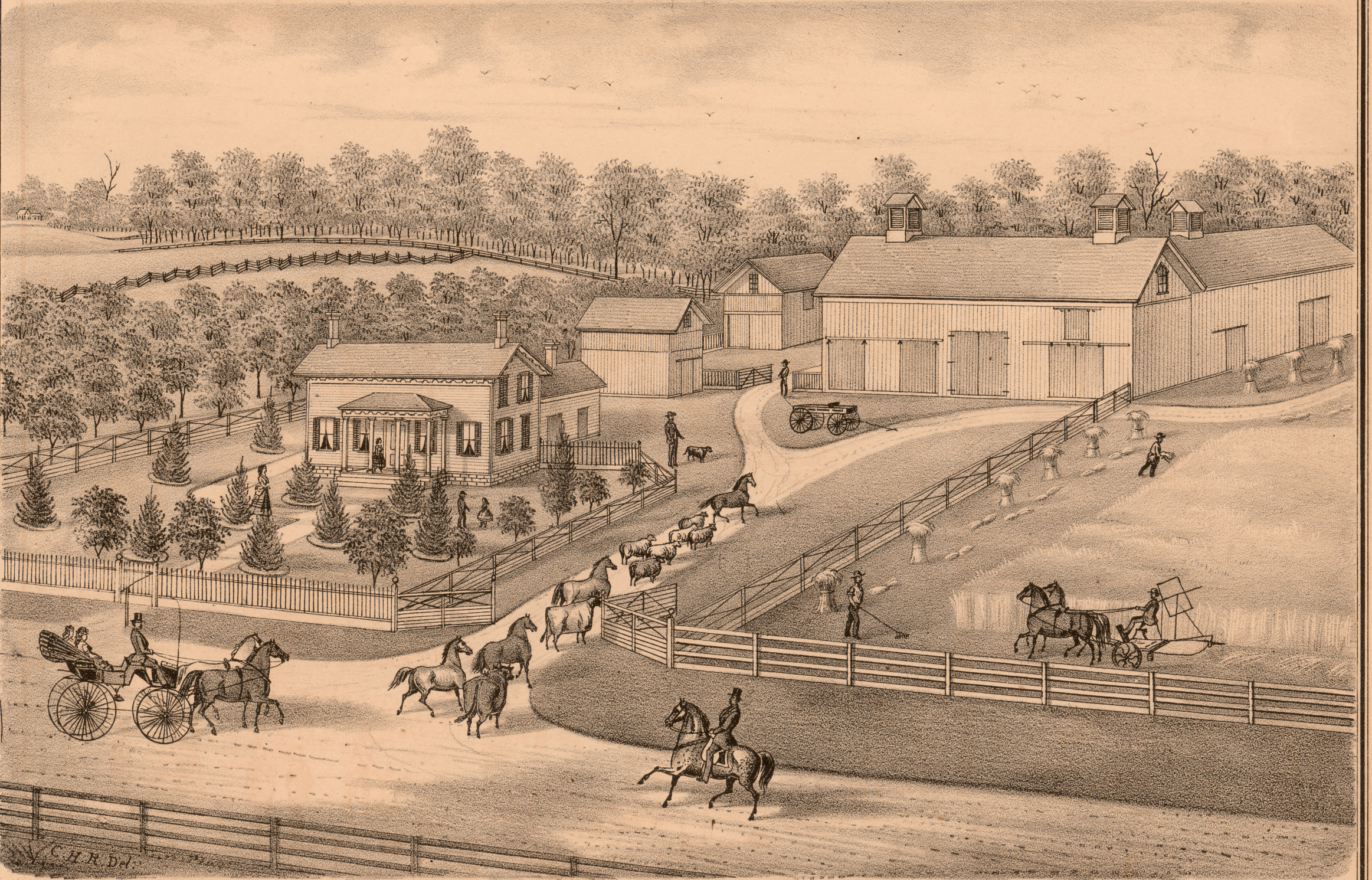
EVARTS & CO. PROPRIETORS OF DEXTER & SCIO MILLS.
DEALERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, PLASTER AND LIME.
DEXTER, MICH.



RES. AND STORE OF W.F. SCHLANDERER,
DEALER IN GROCERIES & CONFECTIONERIES, ALSO PROPRIETOR OF
FIRST CLASS OYSTER ROOMS.
DEXTER, MICH.



RES. AND MILL OF THOMAS BIRKETT,
SEC. 12, DEXTER T.P. MICH.

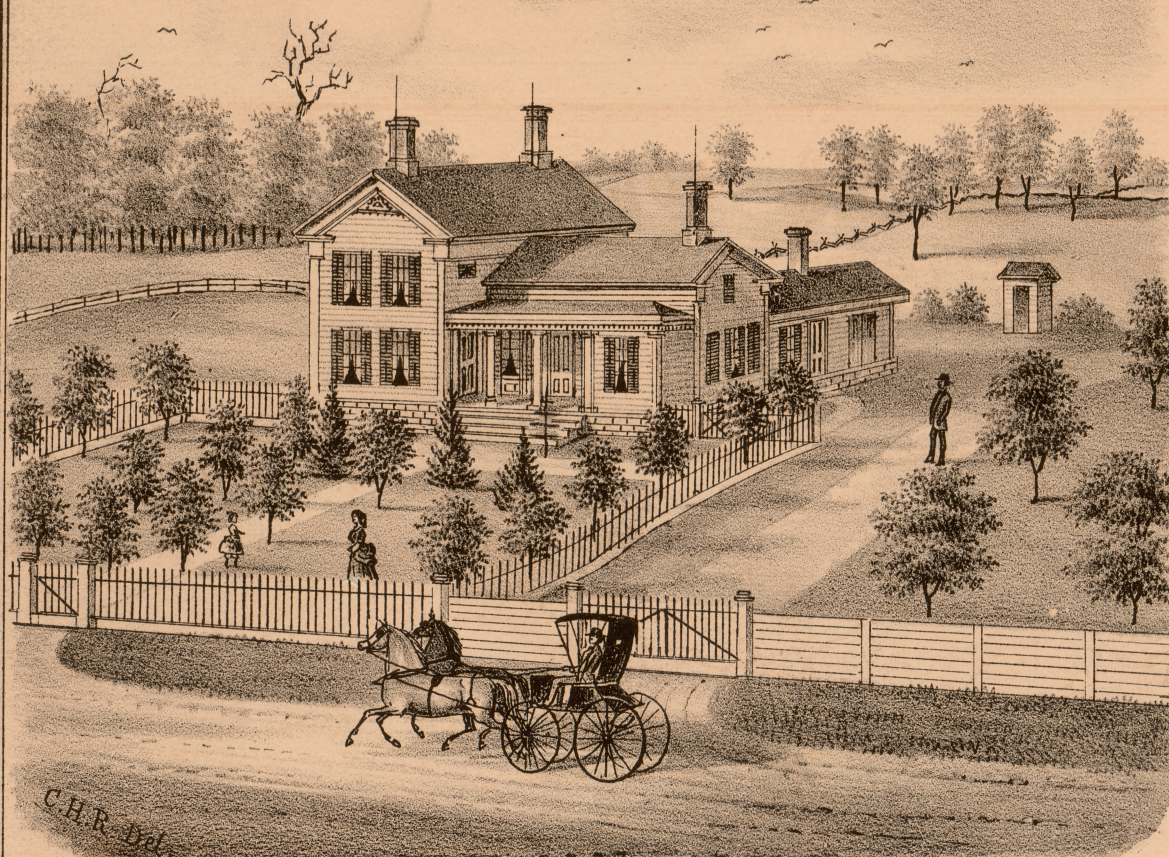


RES. OF AGUR TAYLOR,
SEC. 24, DEXTER T.P. MICH.

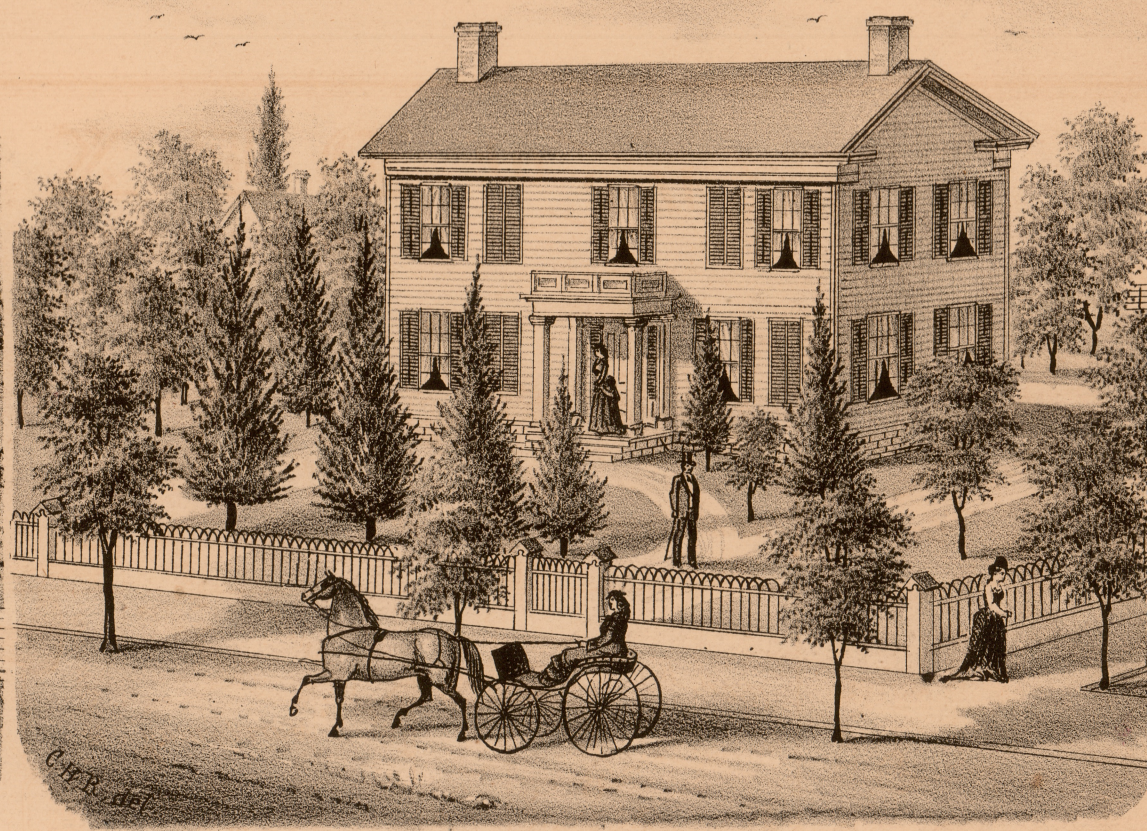
MAP OF DEXTER TOWNSHIP

TOWN N°1 SOUTH. RANGE N°4 EAST.





RES. OF HORACE N. JOHNSON,
SEC. 29 DEXTER TP, MICH.



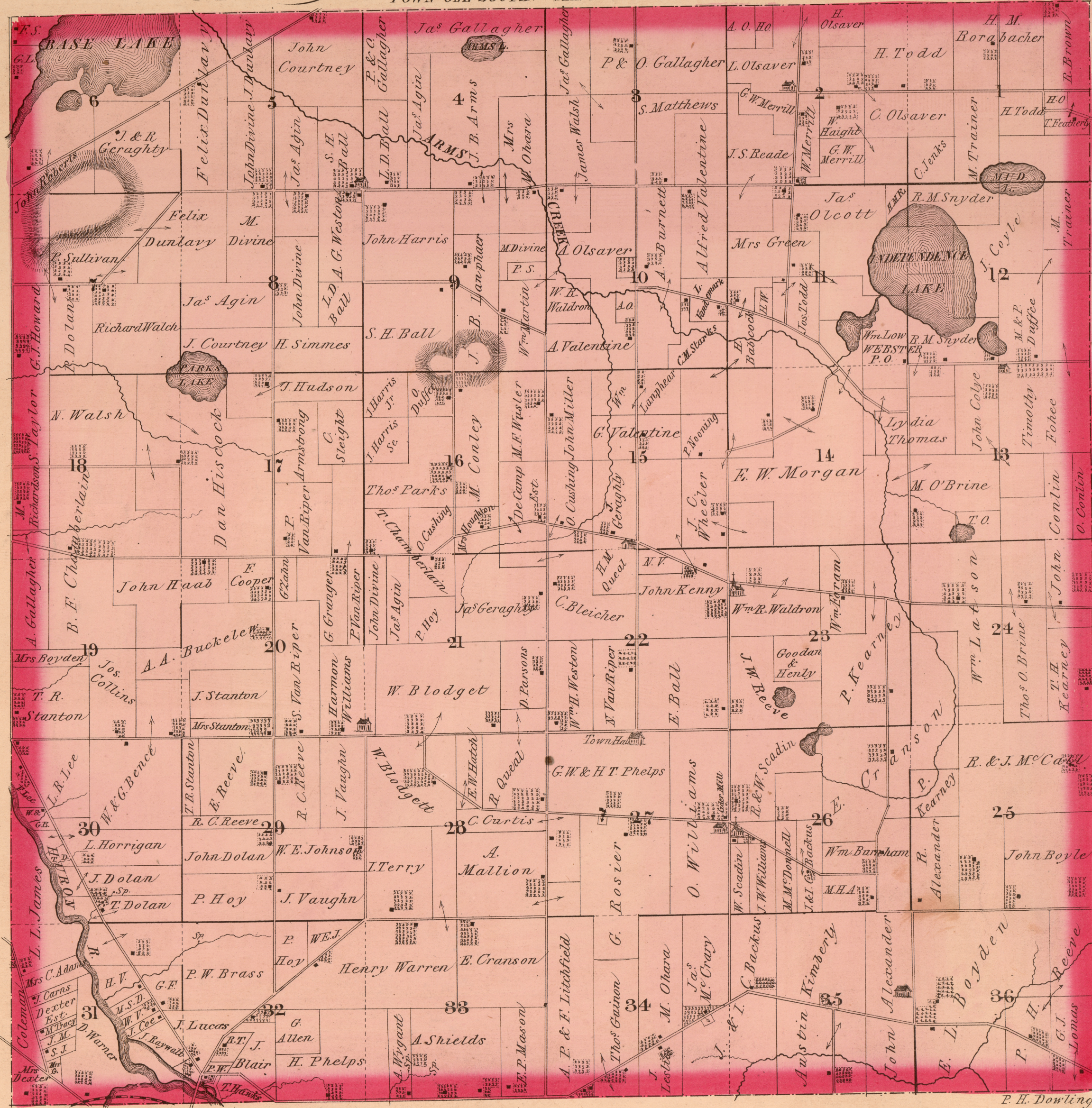
RES. OF JOHN COSTELLO
DEXTER, MICH



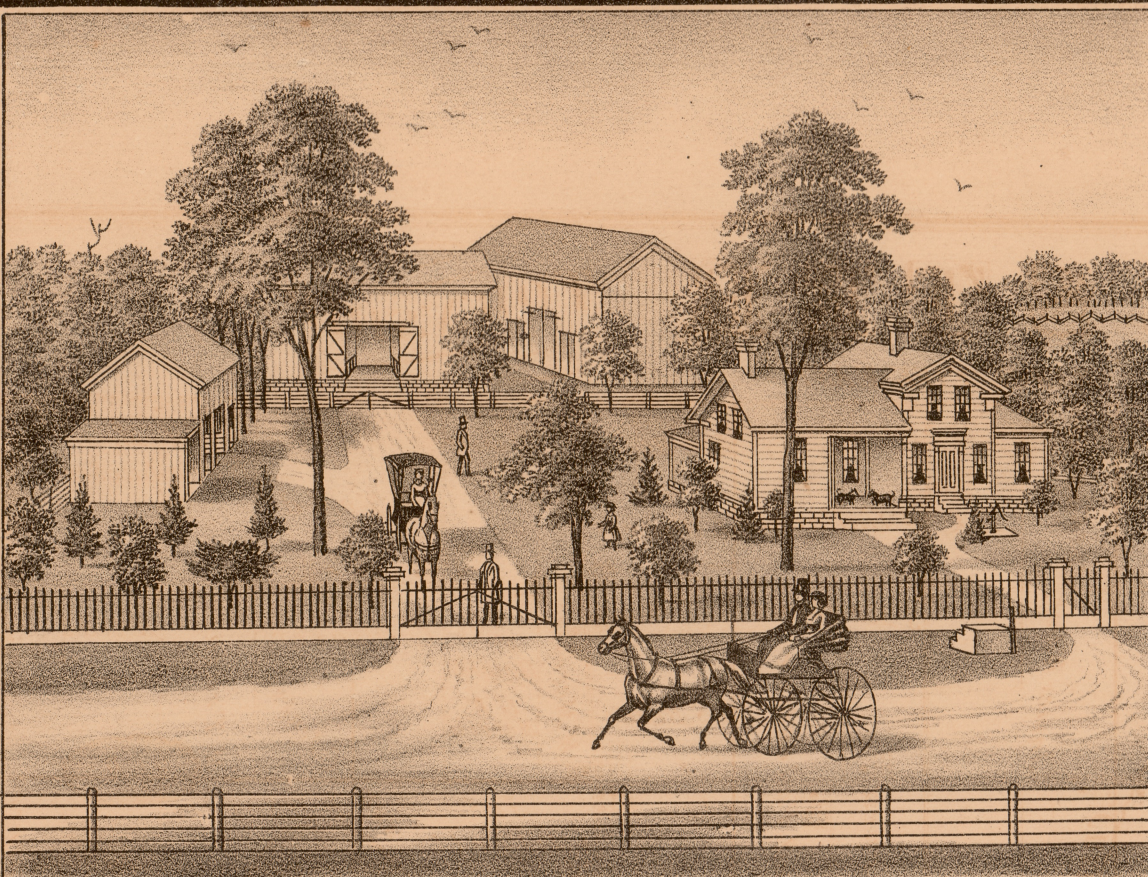
ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH,
DEXTER, MICHIGAN

MAP OF WEBSTER TOWNSHIP
TOWN ONE SOUTH. RANGE FIVE EAST.

TOWN ONE SOUTH. RANGE FIVE EAST.



P. H. Dowling



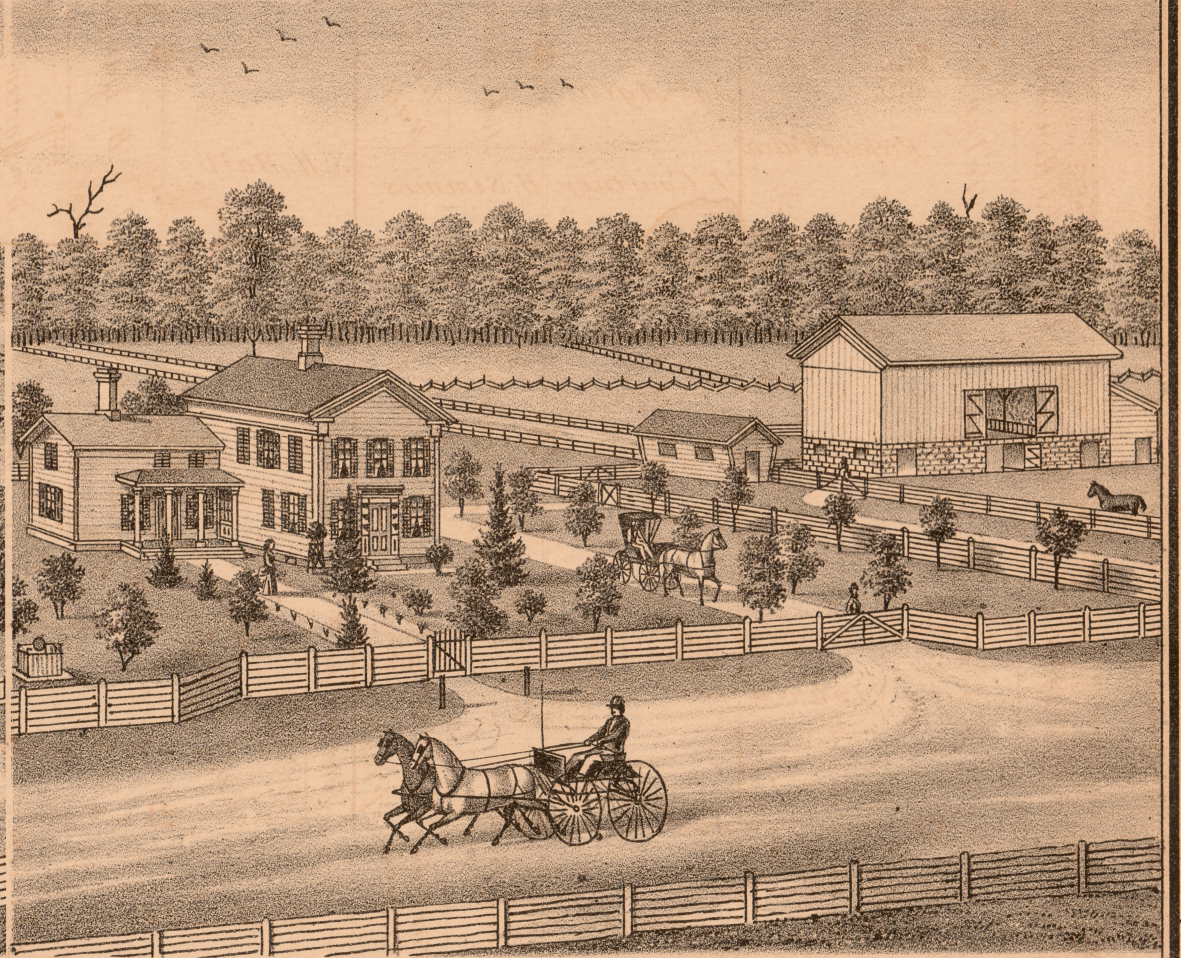
RES. OF SAMUEL H. BALL,
SEC. 5 WEBSTER TP. MICH.



RES. OF ALEXANDER MALLION,
SEC. 28 WEBSTER TP. MICH.



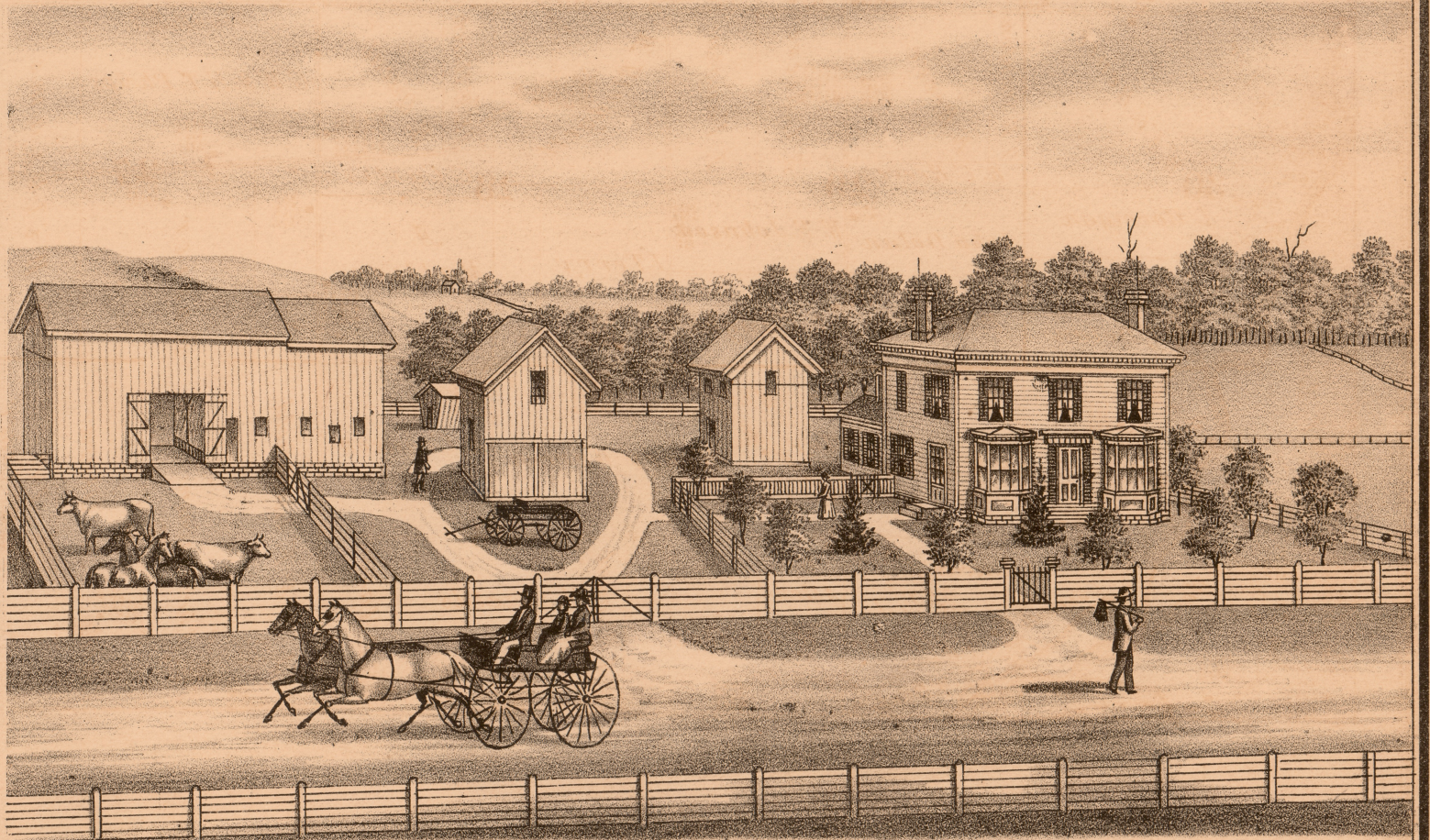
RES. OF J. B. ARMS,
SEC. 4 WEBSTER TP. MICH.



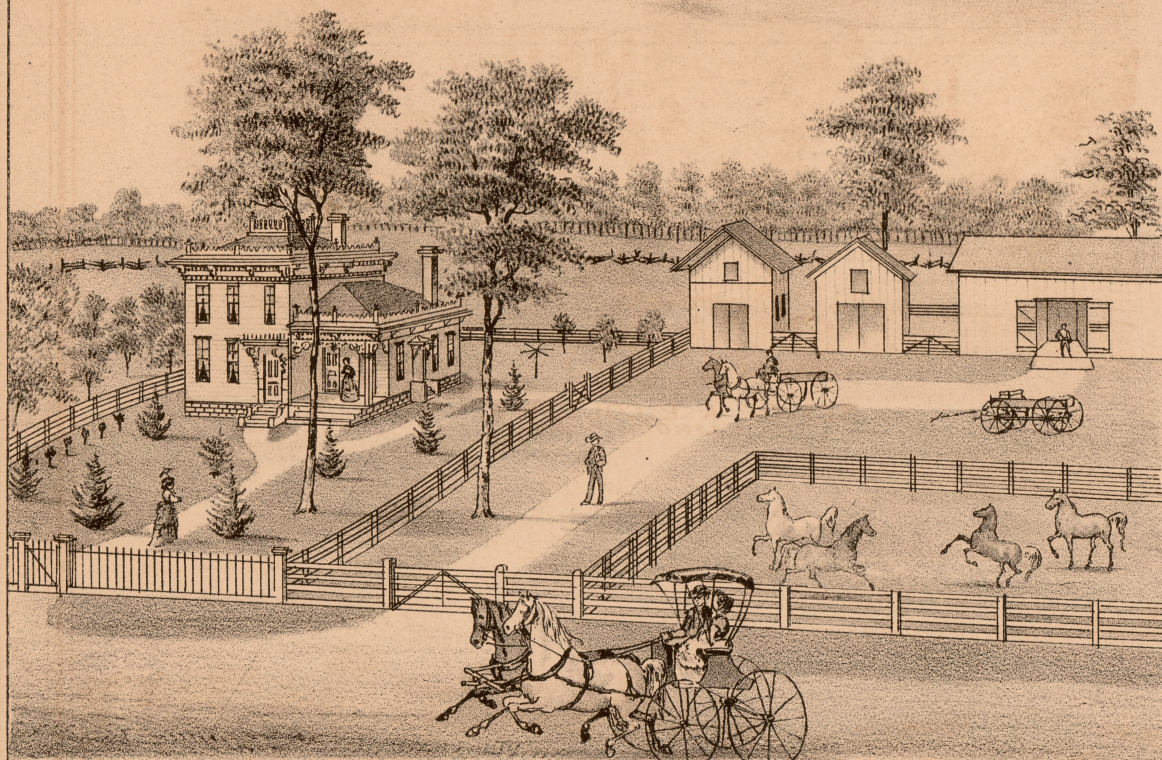
RES. OF FREDERICK LEE,
SEC. 30 WEBSTER TP. MICH.



RES. OF PATRICK FLEMING
SEC. 25 DEXTER TP. MICH.



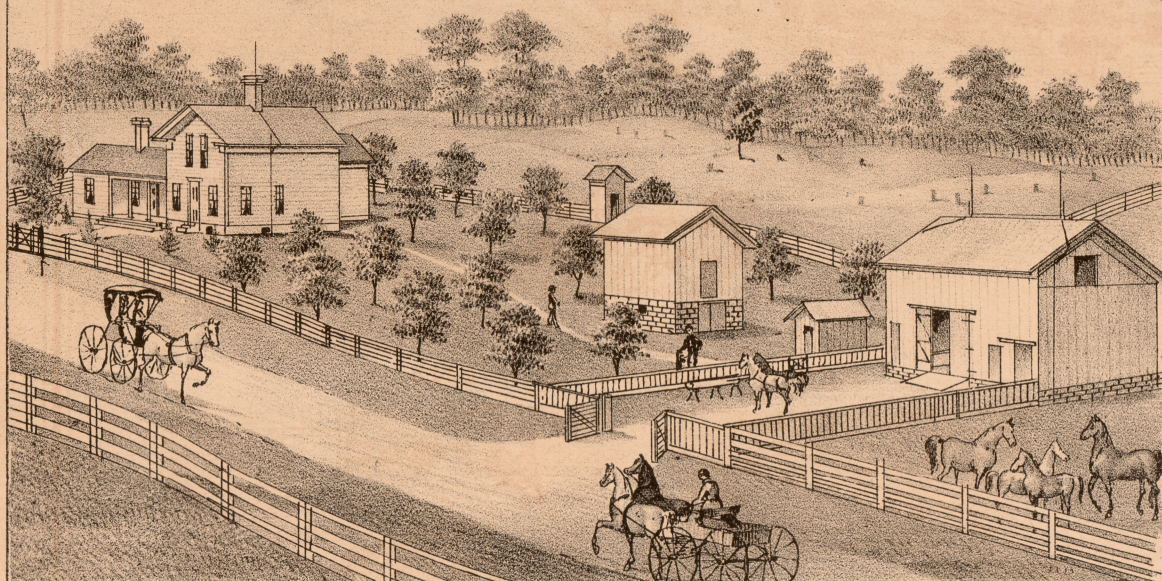
RES. OF W. C. BRASS
SEC. 31 WEBSTER TP. MICH.



RES. OF G. J. HOWARD,
SEC. 7 WEBSTER TP. MICH.



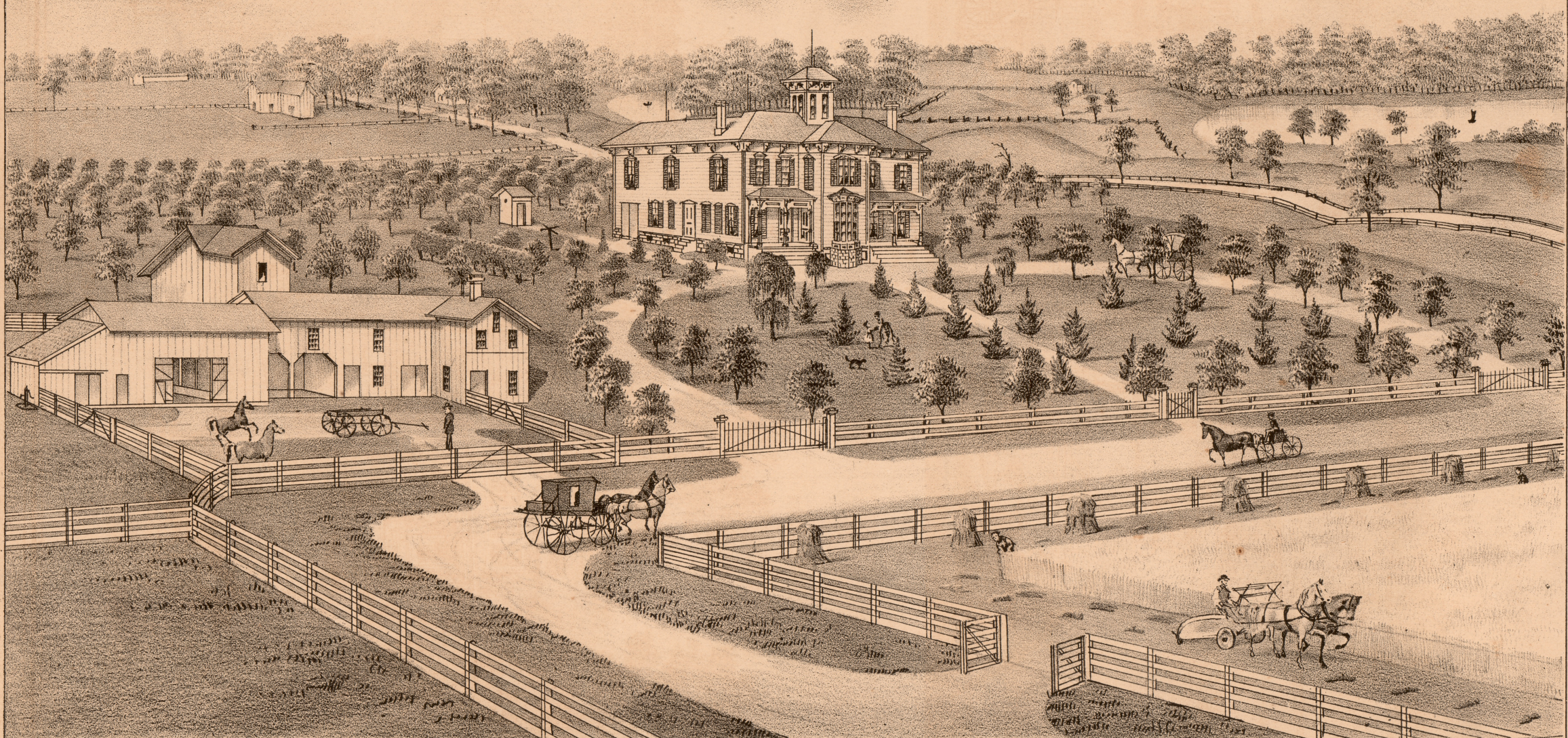
RES. OF DENNIS WARNER,
DEXTER, MICH.



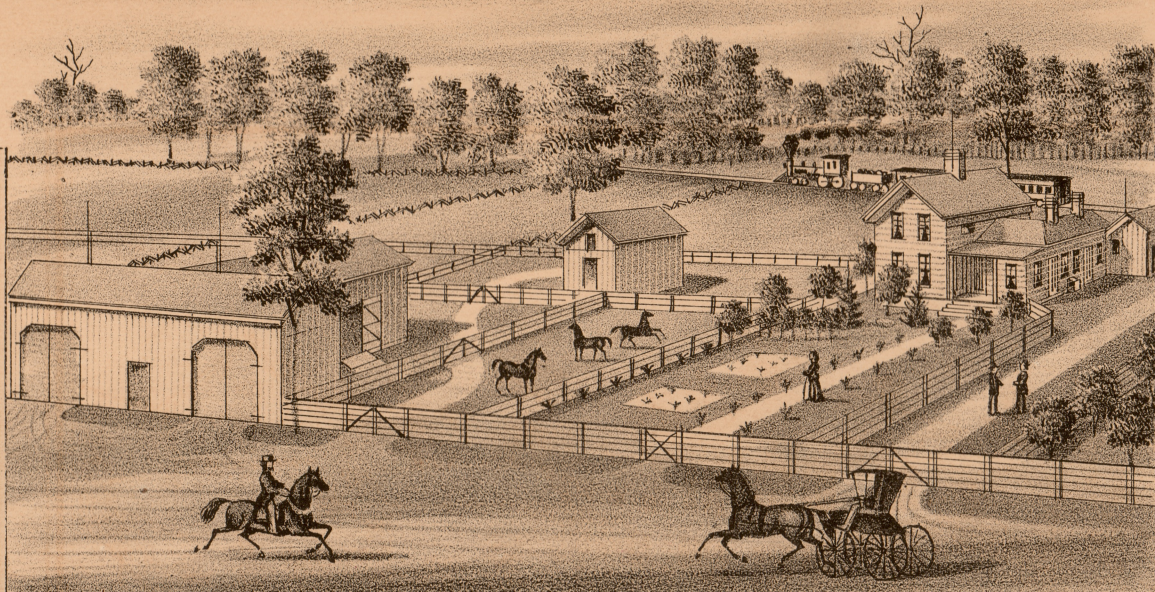
RES. OF GREEN JOHNSON,
SEC. 29 DEXTER TP. MICH.



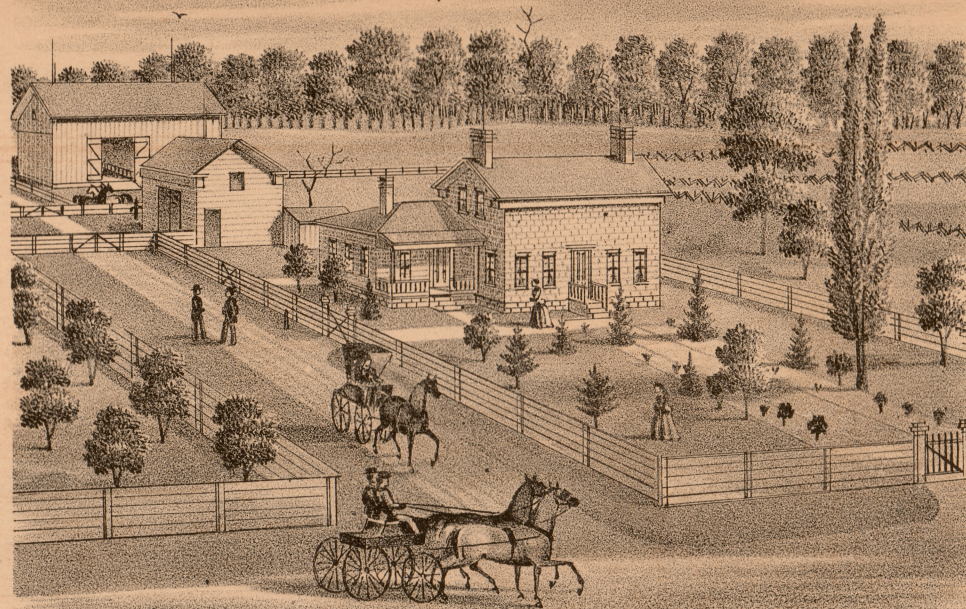
RES. OF HENRY WARNER,
SEC. 29 DEXTER TP. MICH.



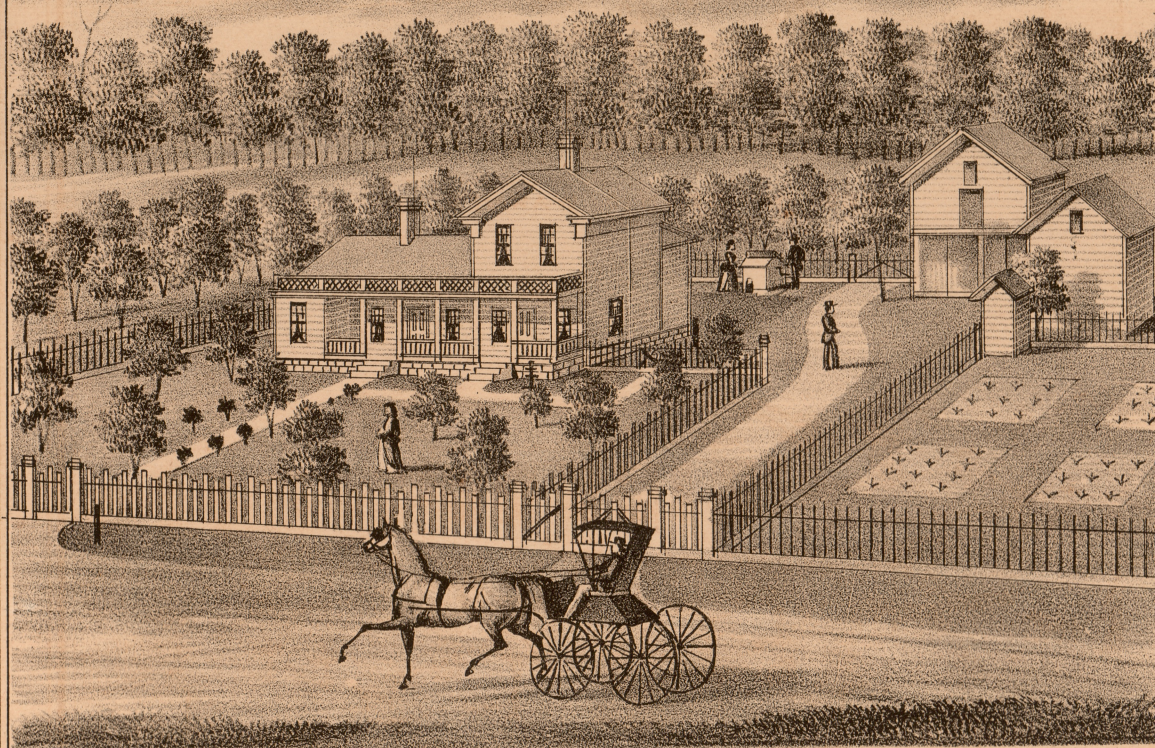
GRAND VIEW FARM OF W. E. STEVENSON,
SEC. 19 DEXTER TP. MICH.



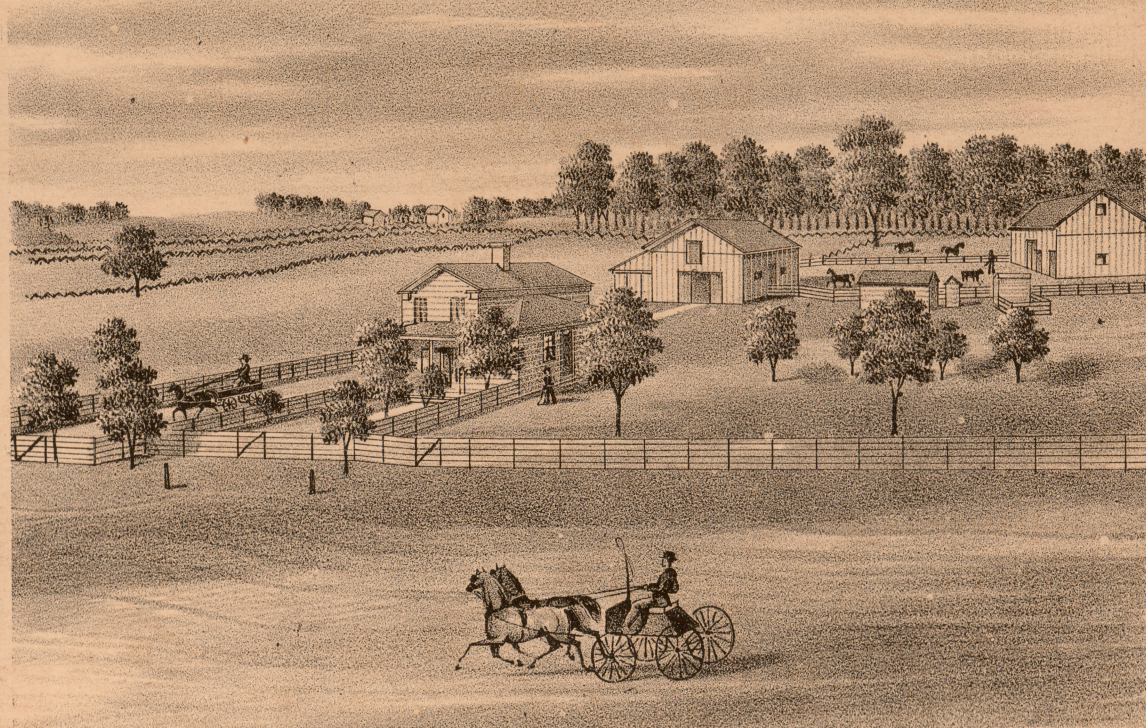
RES. OF J. H. COLLINS,
SEC. 4 LYNDON TP. MICH.



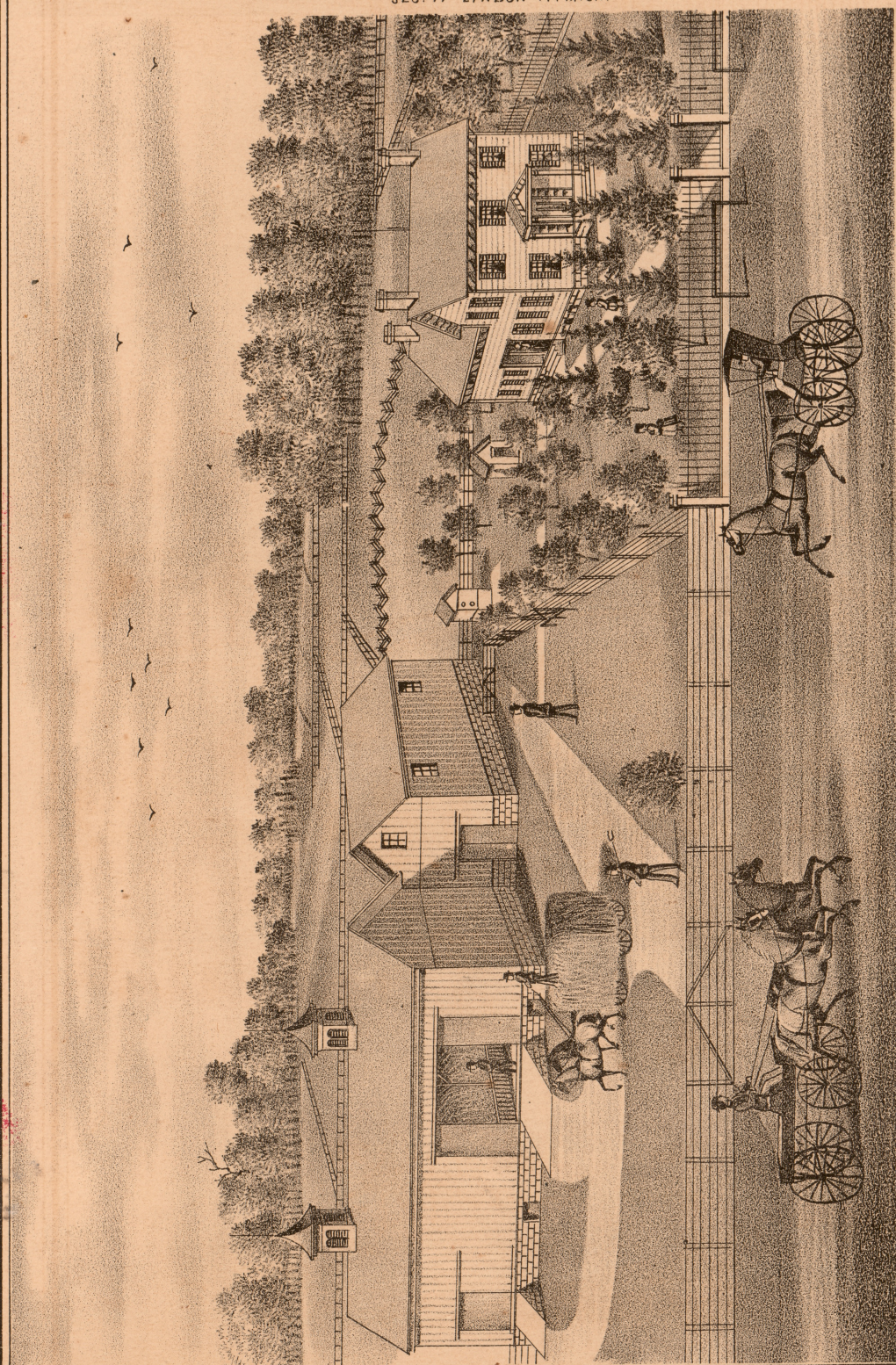
RES. OF A. E. COLLINS,
SEC. 4 LYNDON TP. MICH.



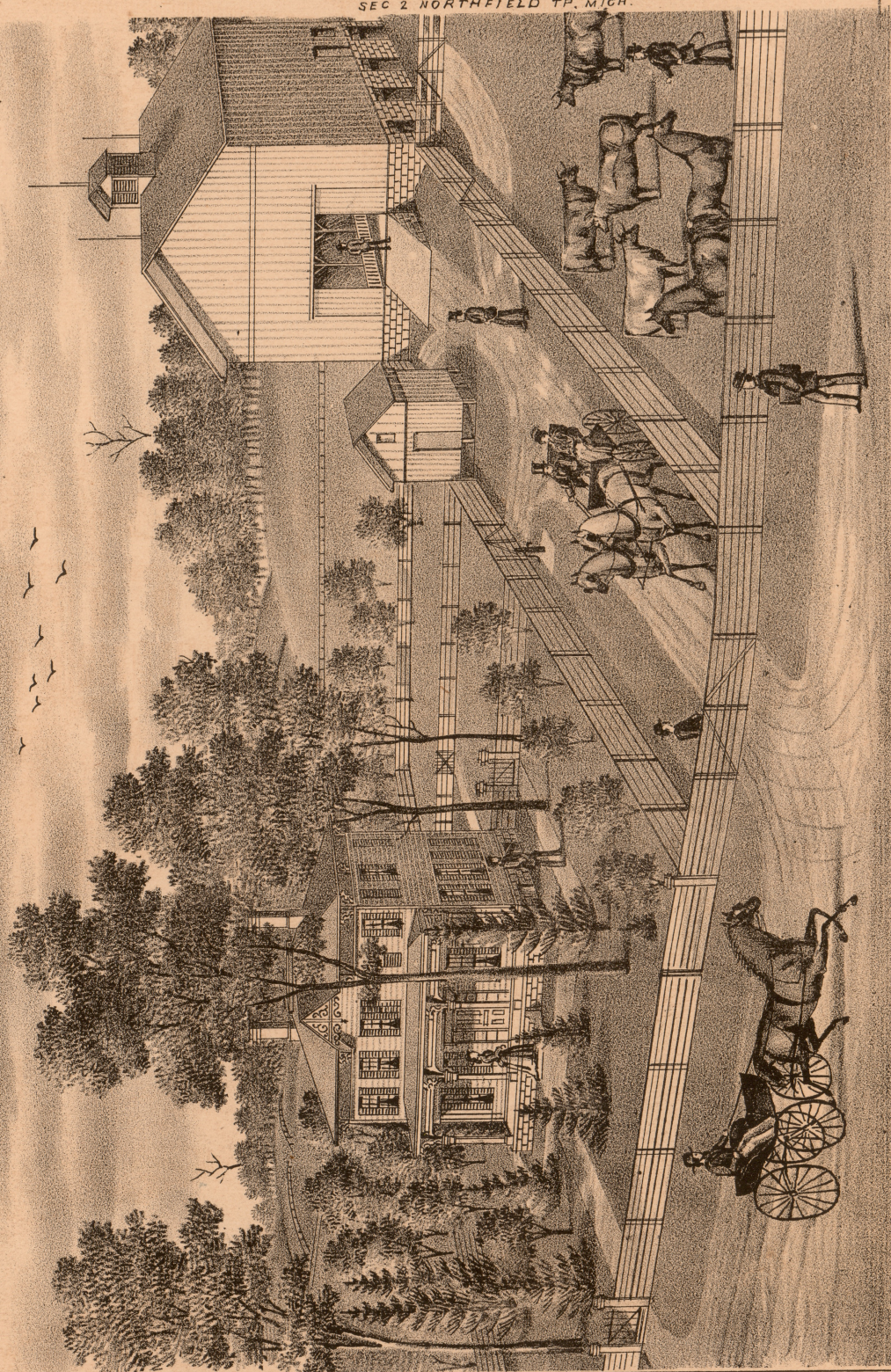
RES. OF E. SKIDMORE,
SEC. 17 LYNDON TP. MICH.



RES. OF HANSON SESSIONS,
SEC. 2 NORTHFIELD TP. MICH.



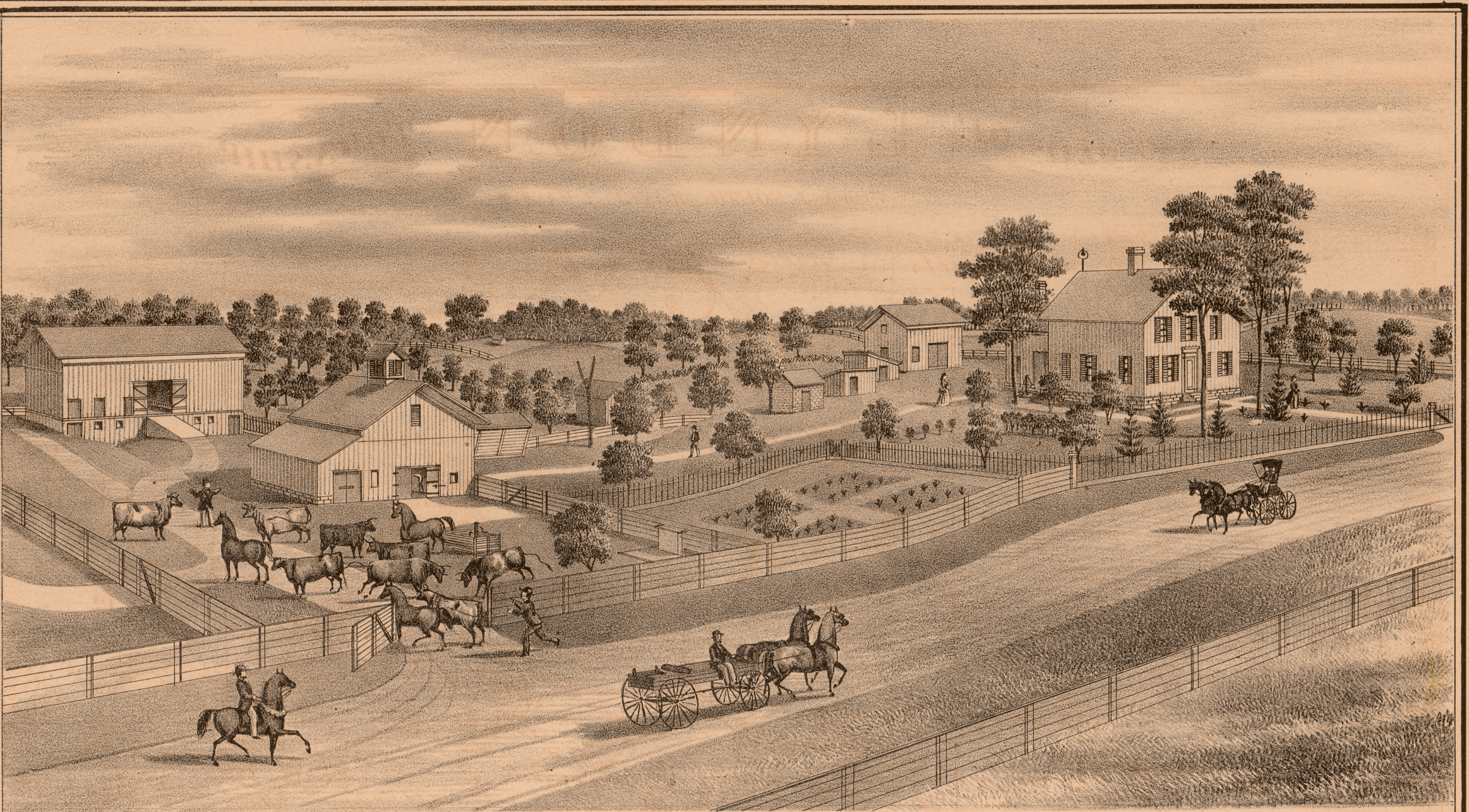
RES. OF HENRY WARREN,
SEC. 33 WEBSTER TP. MICH.



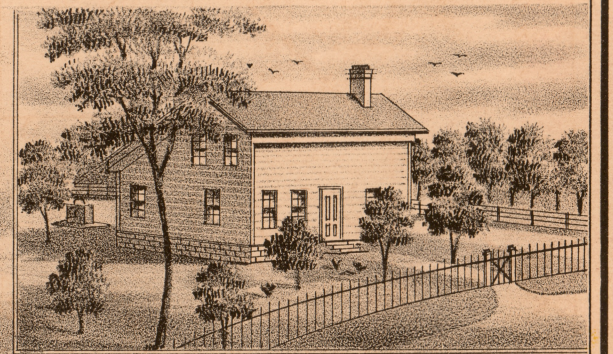
RES. OF WM. A. JONES,
SEC. 32 DEXTER TP. MICH.

[illegible]

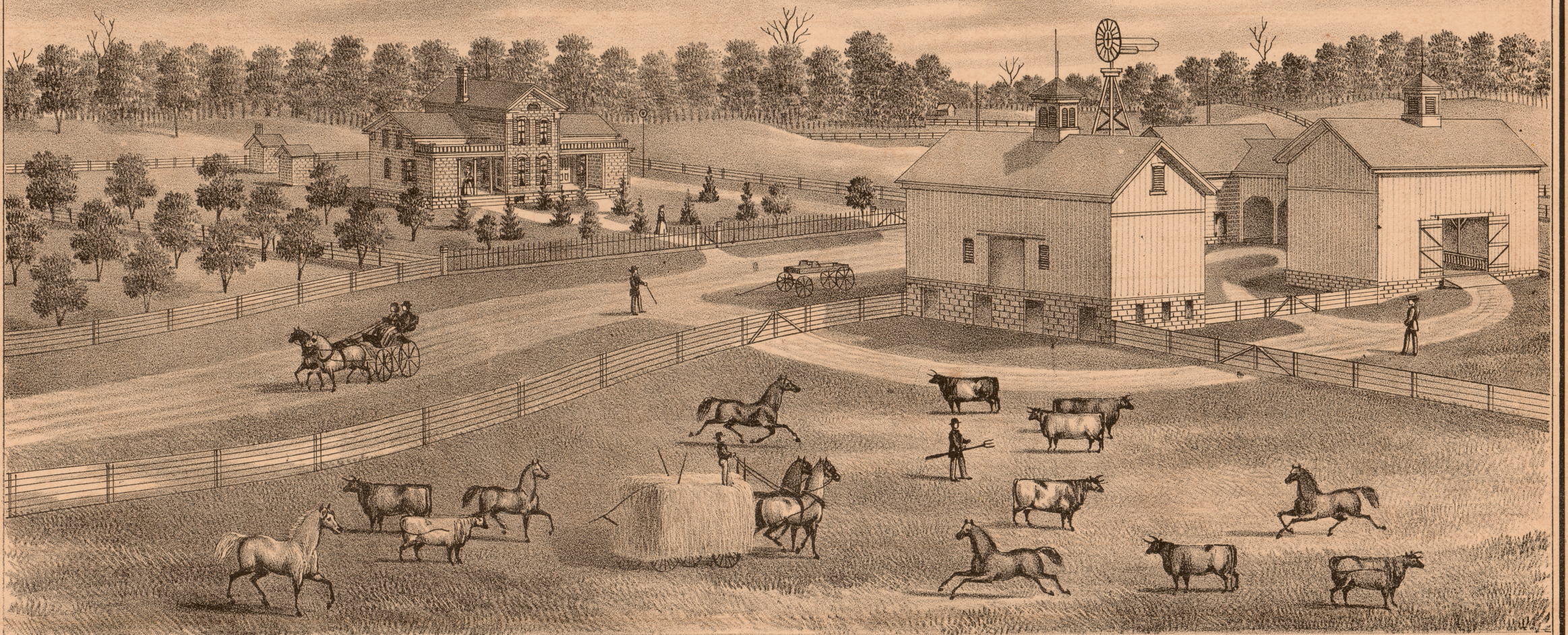
Drawn and Compiled by Cyrus Wheelock.



RES. OF ORMAN CLARK
SEC. 34 LYNDON TP. MICH.



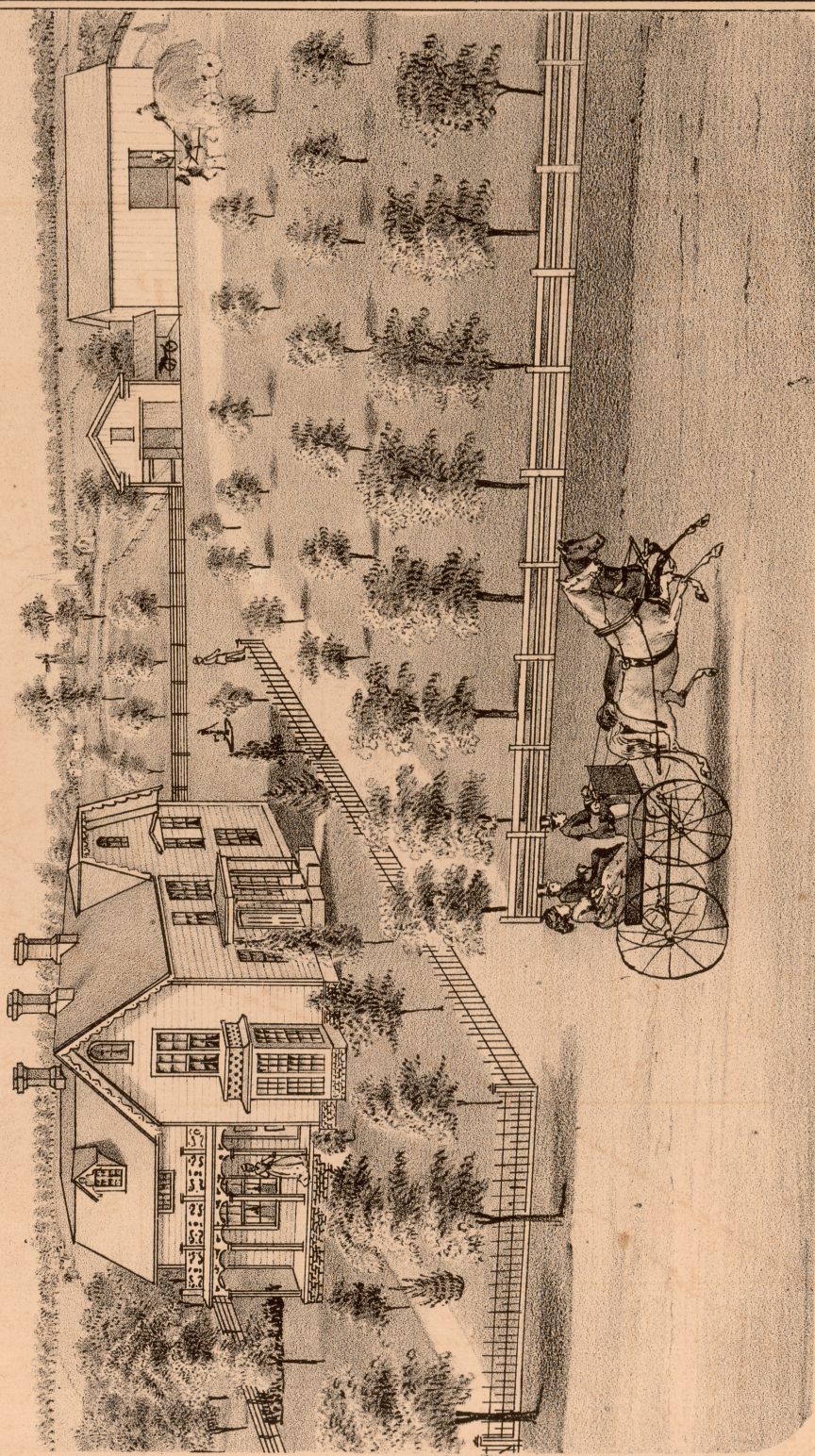
THE OLD HOME.



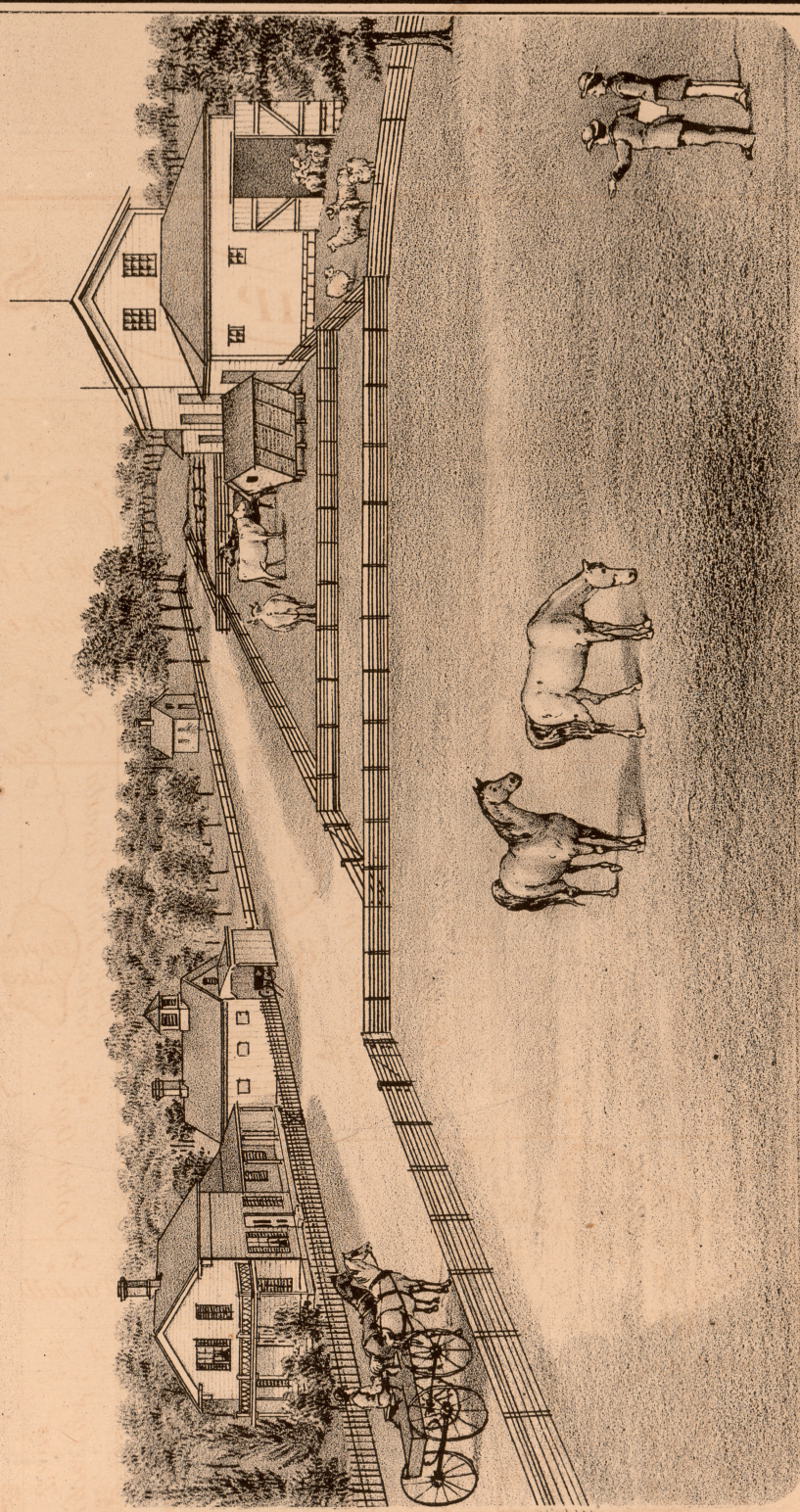
RES. OF W. E. WESSELS,
SEC. 18 LYNDON TP. MICH.



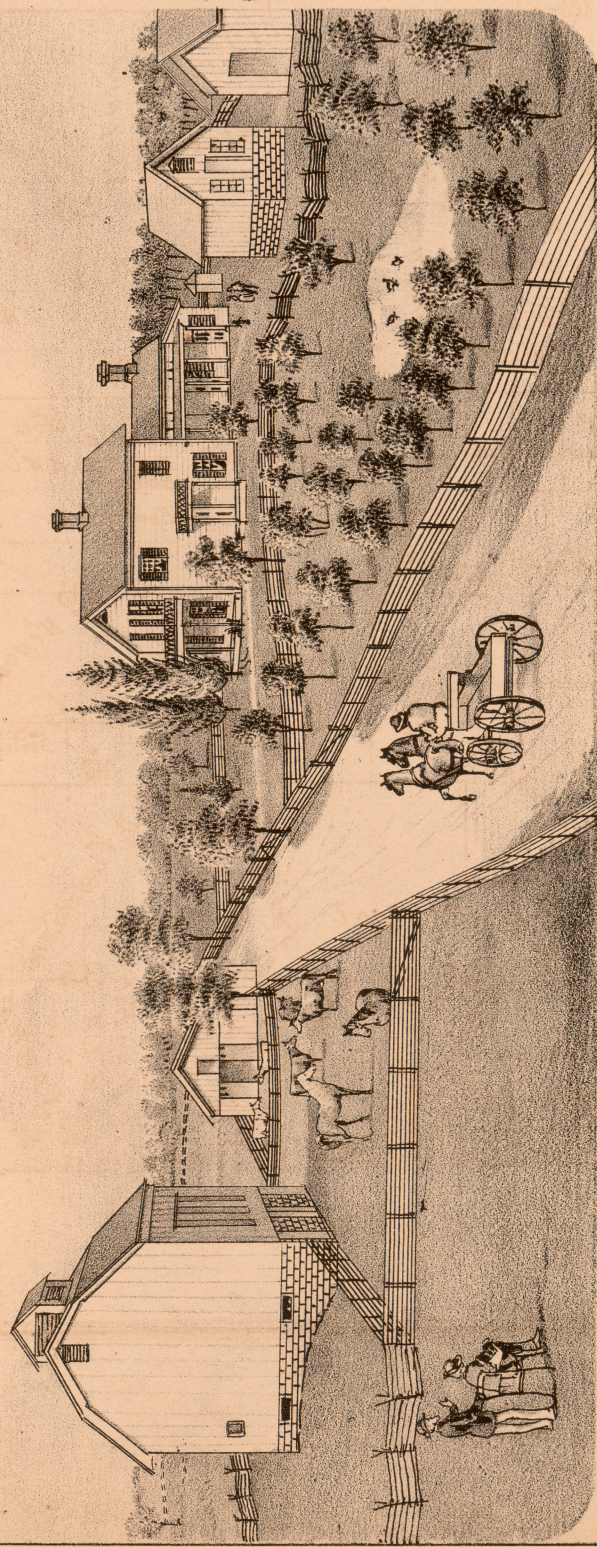
Drawn by R. A. Skeels.



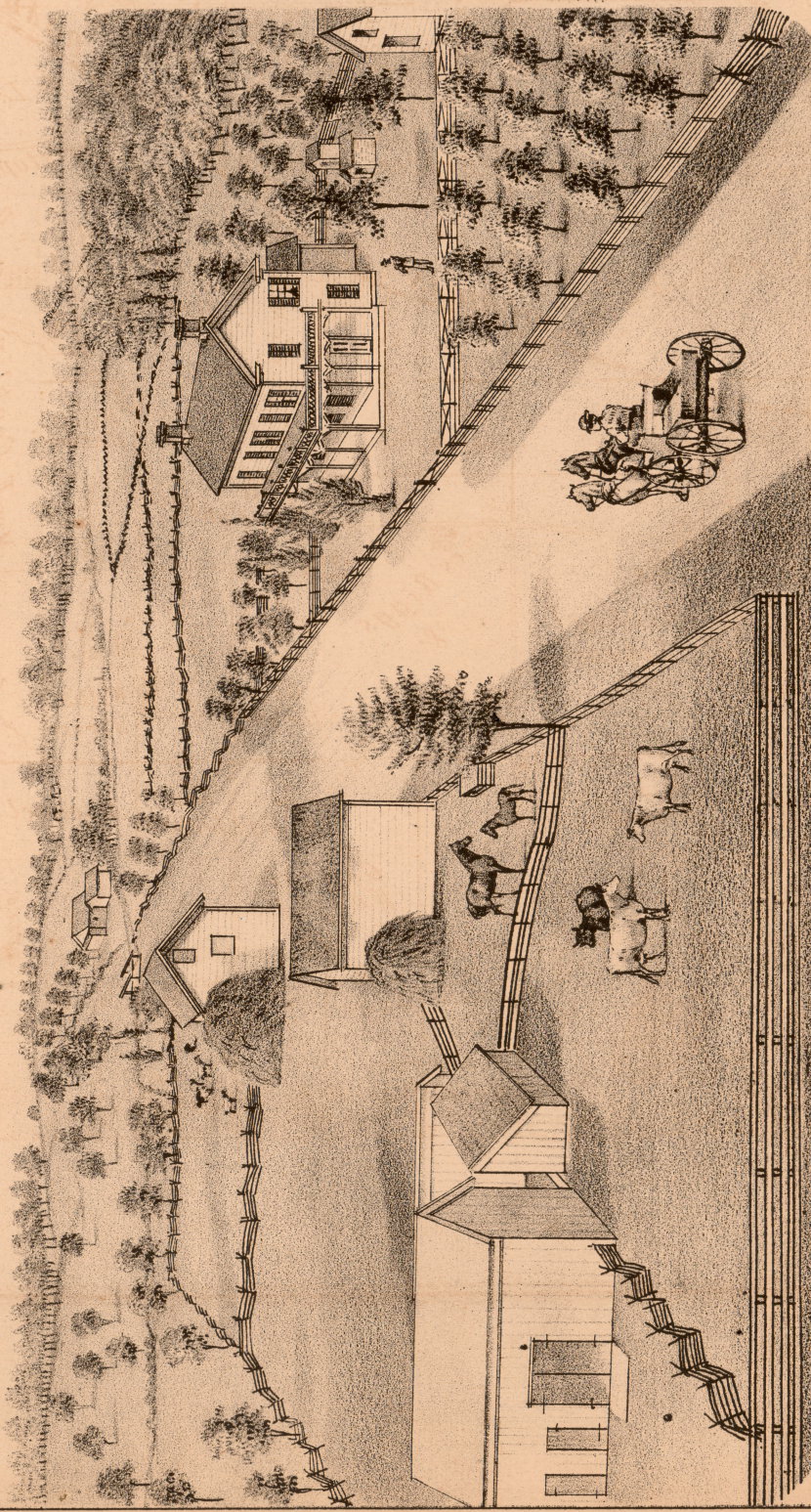
RES. OF THE HON. JAMES M. CONGDON,
SEC. 13 SYLVAN TP. MICH.



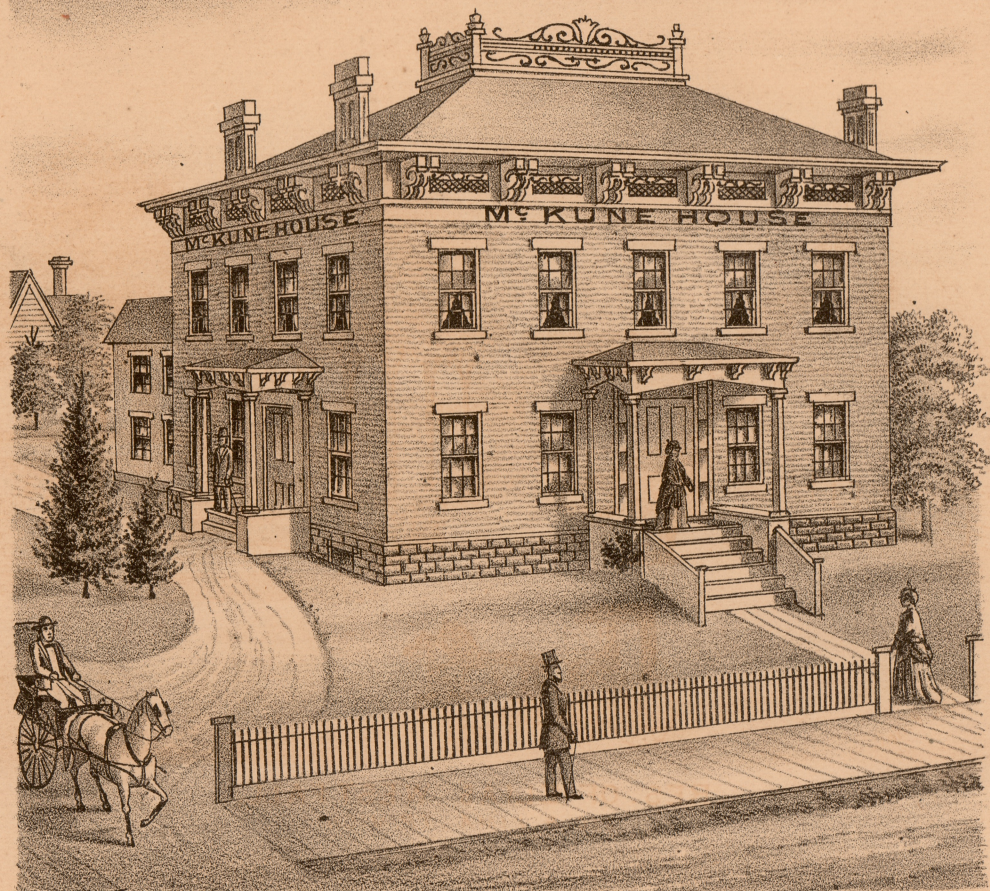
RES. OF ISAAC TAYLOR,
SEC. 1 SYLVAN TP. MICH.



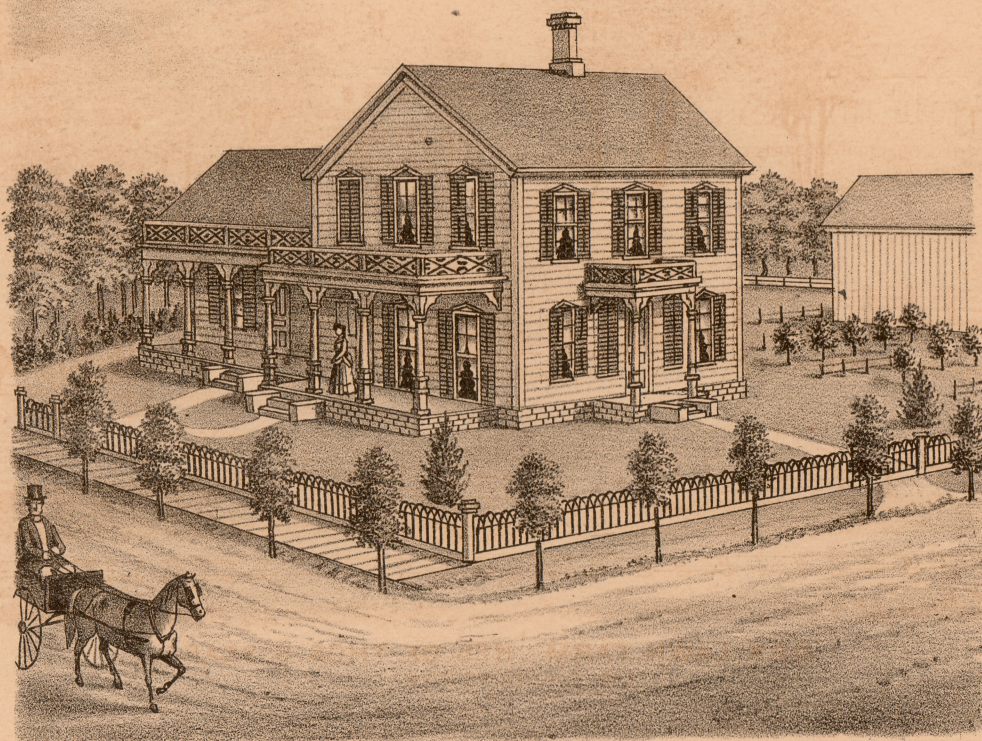
RES. OF HIRAM PIERCE,
SEC. 13 SYLVAN TP. MICH.



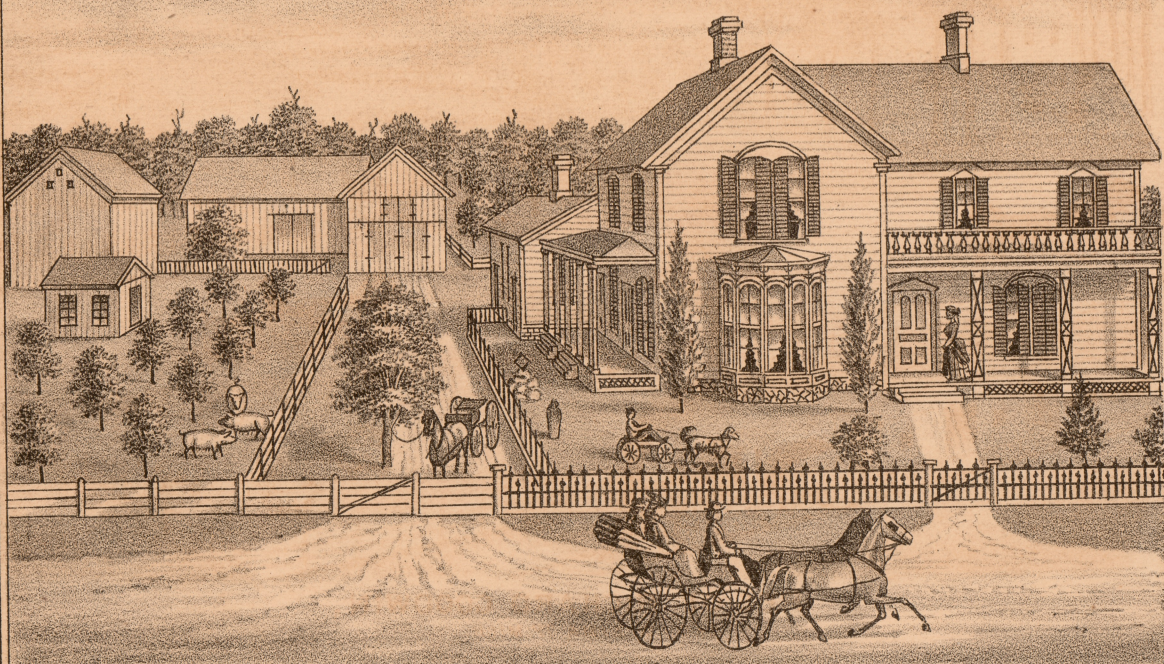
RES. OF E. SPENCER,
SEC. 35 SYLVAN TP. MICH.



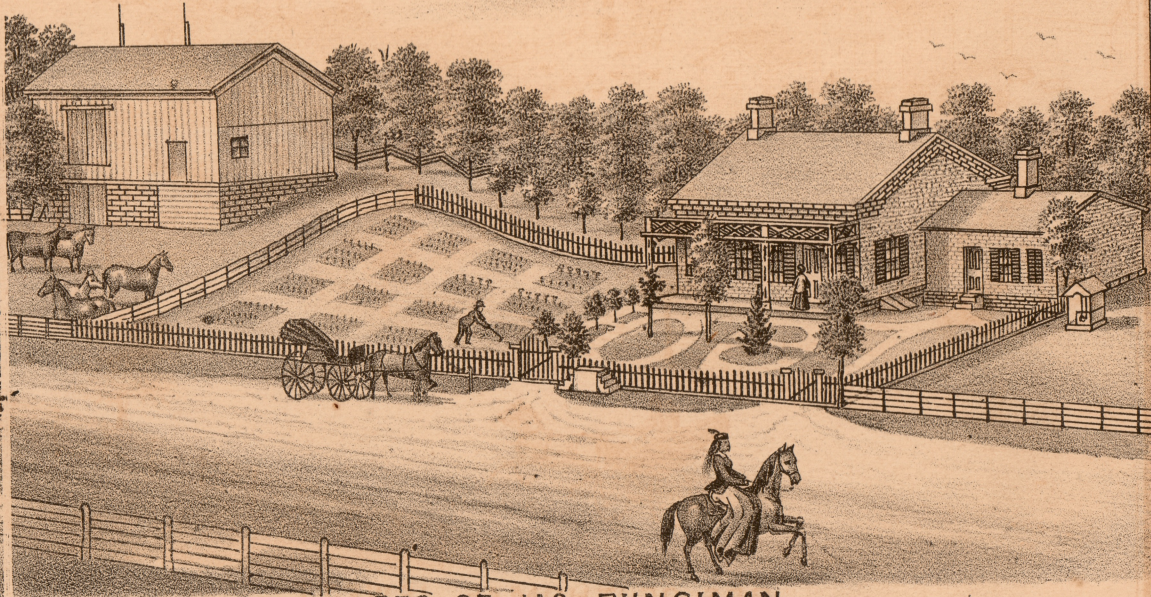
T. McKune, PROPRIETOR. McKune Hotel, CHELSEA, MICHIGAN.



RES. OF J. R. GATES, CHELSEA, MICH.



RES. OF CHAS. M. DAVIS, SEC. 13 SYLVAN TP. MICH.



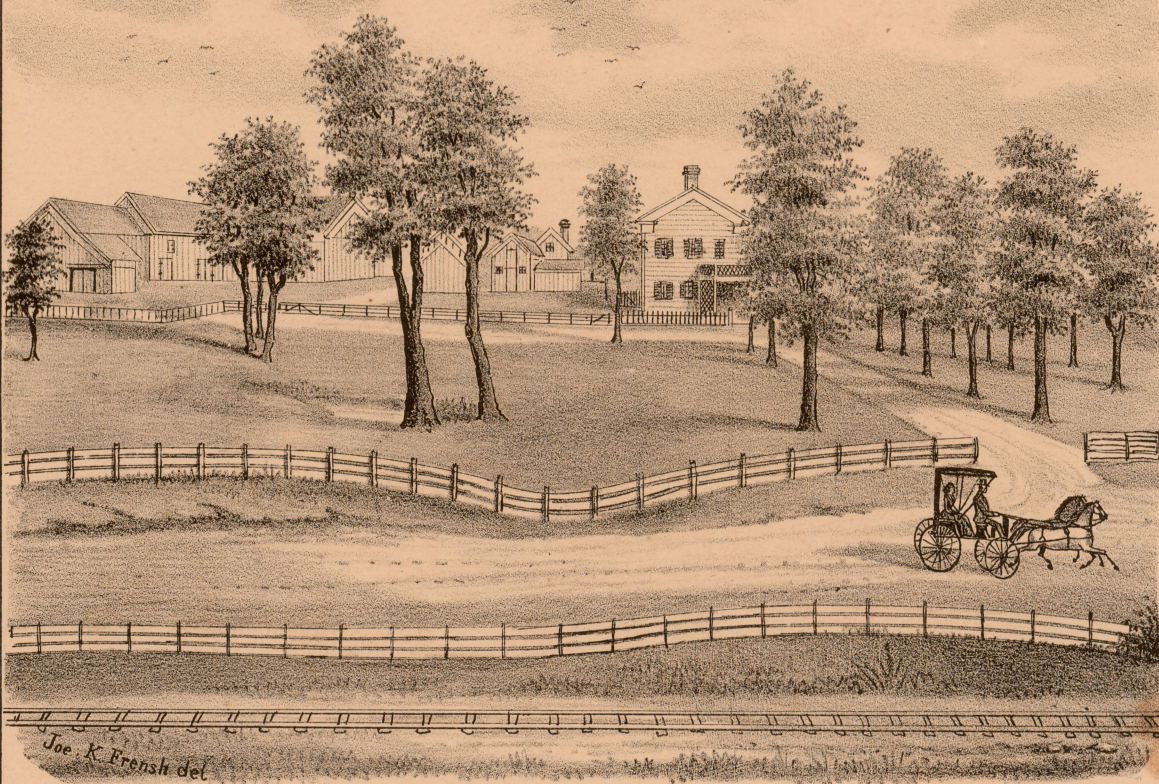
RES. OF JAS. RUNCIMAN, SEC. 4 SYLVAN TP. MICH.



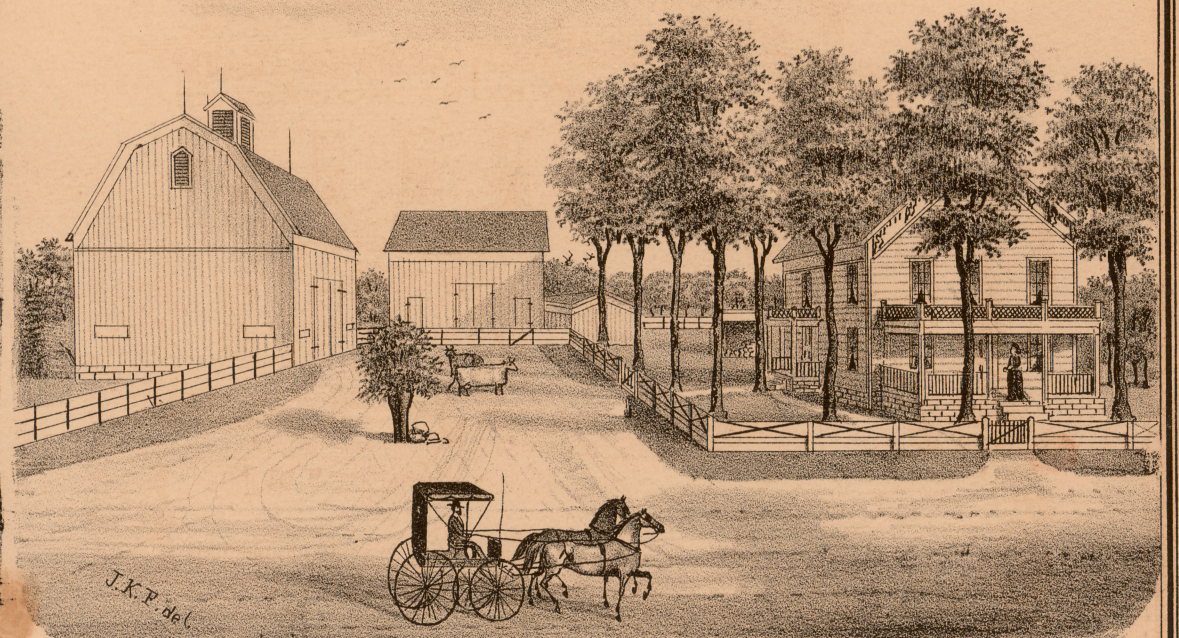
RES. OF CHAS. H. WINES, SEC. 24 SYLVAN TP. MICH.



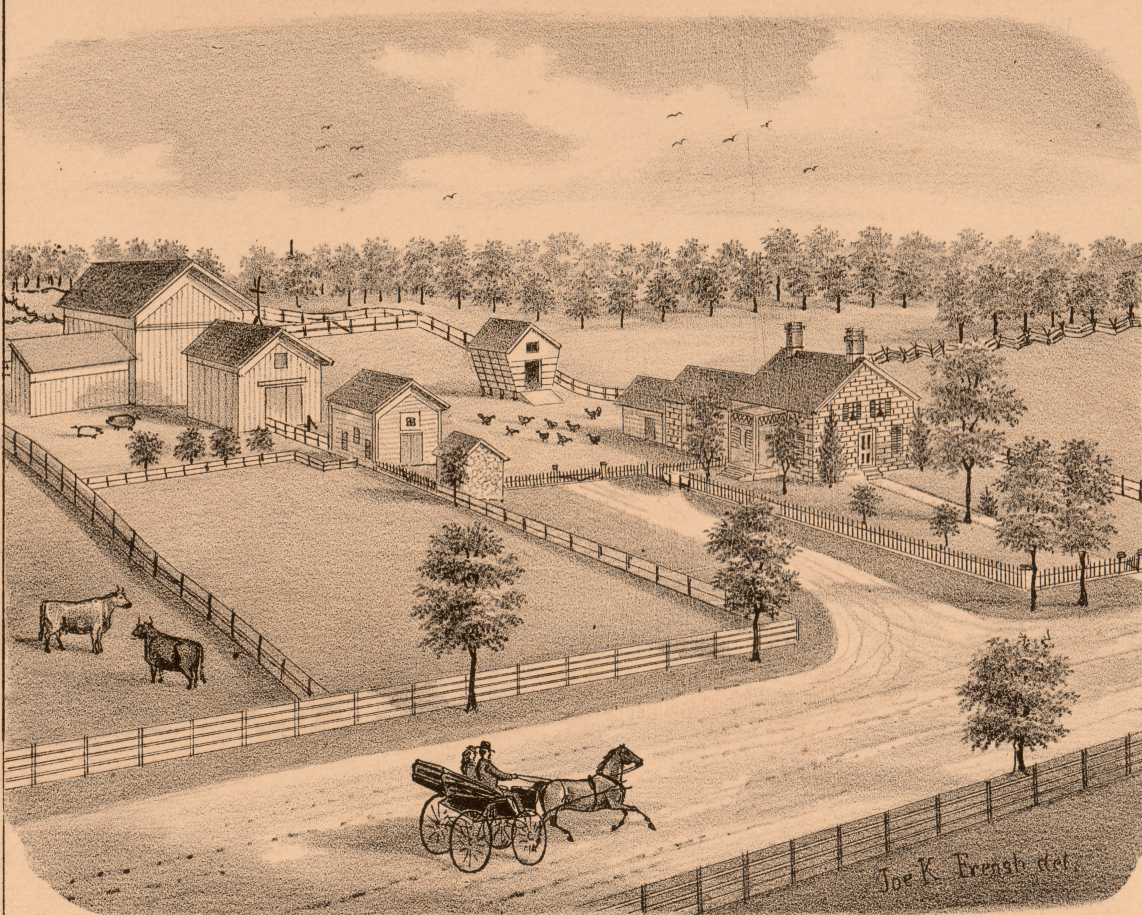
RES. OF JAMES RIGGS, SEC. 29 SYLVAN TP. MICH.



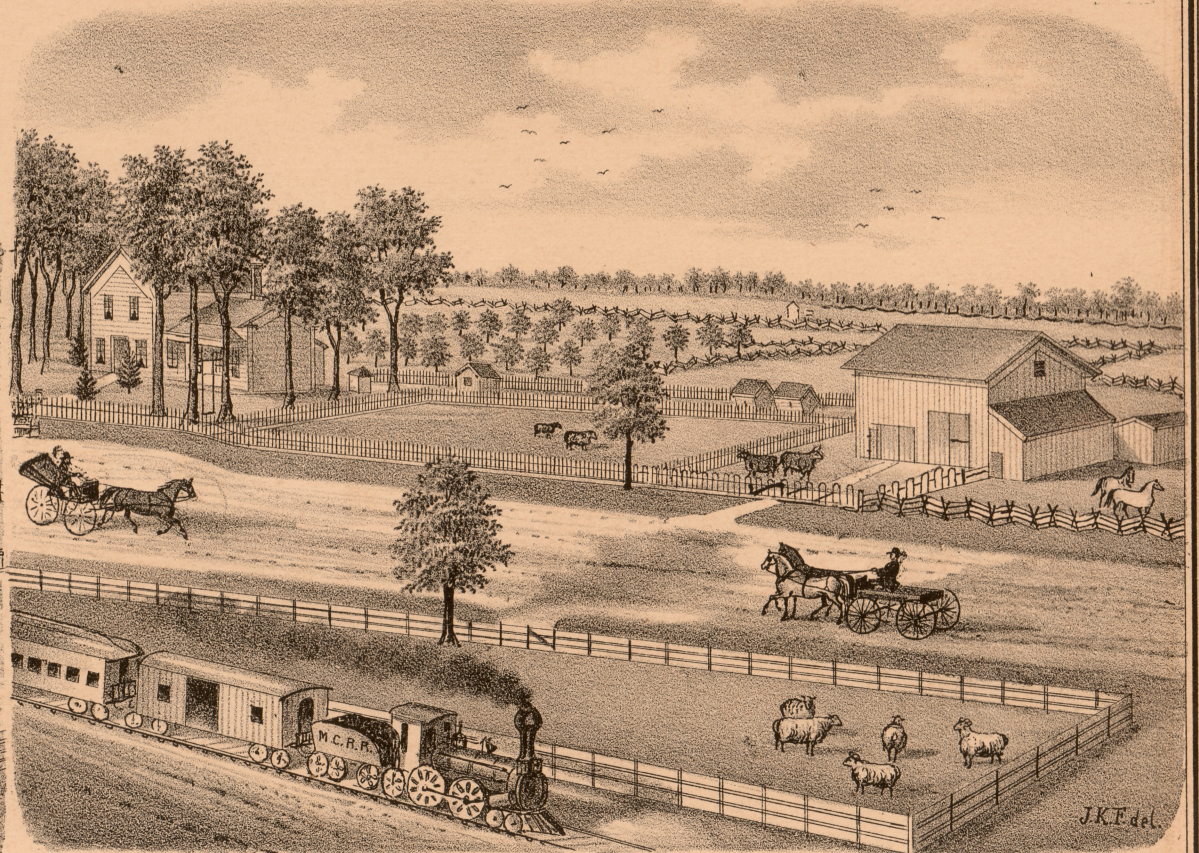
OAK LAWN FARM RES. OF THOS. S. SEARS.
SEC. 6 LIMA TP. MICH.



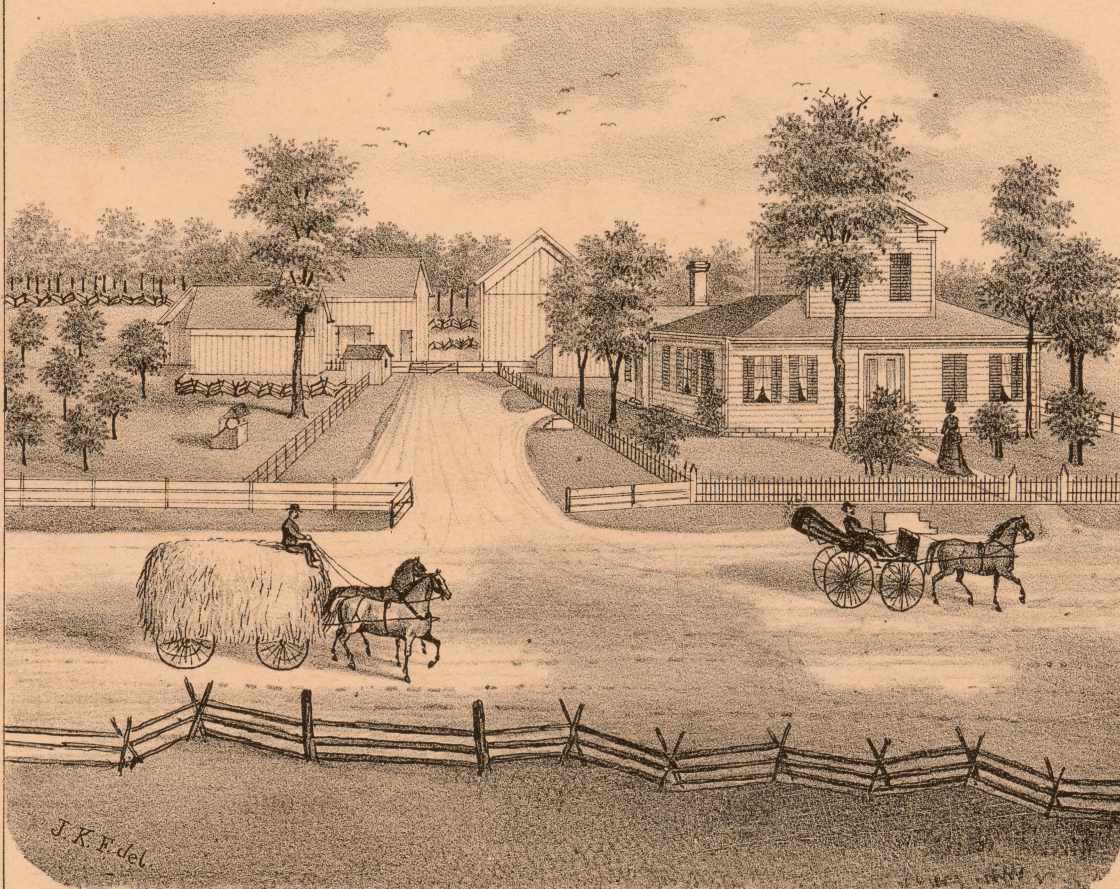
RES. OF ELIAS WESTFALL,
SEC. 9 LIMA TP. MICH.



RES. OF THOMAS JEWETT,
SEC. 30 LIMA TP. MICH.



RES. OF RICHARD GOODWIN,
SEC. 9 LIMA TP. MICH.



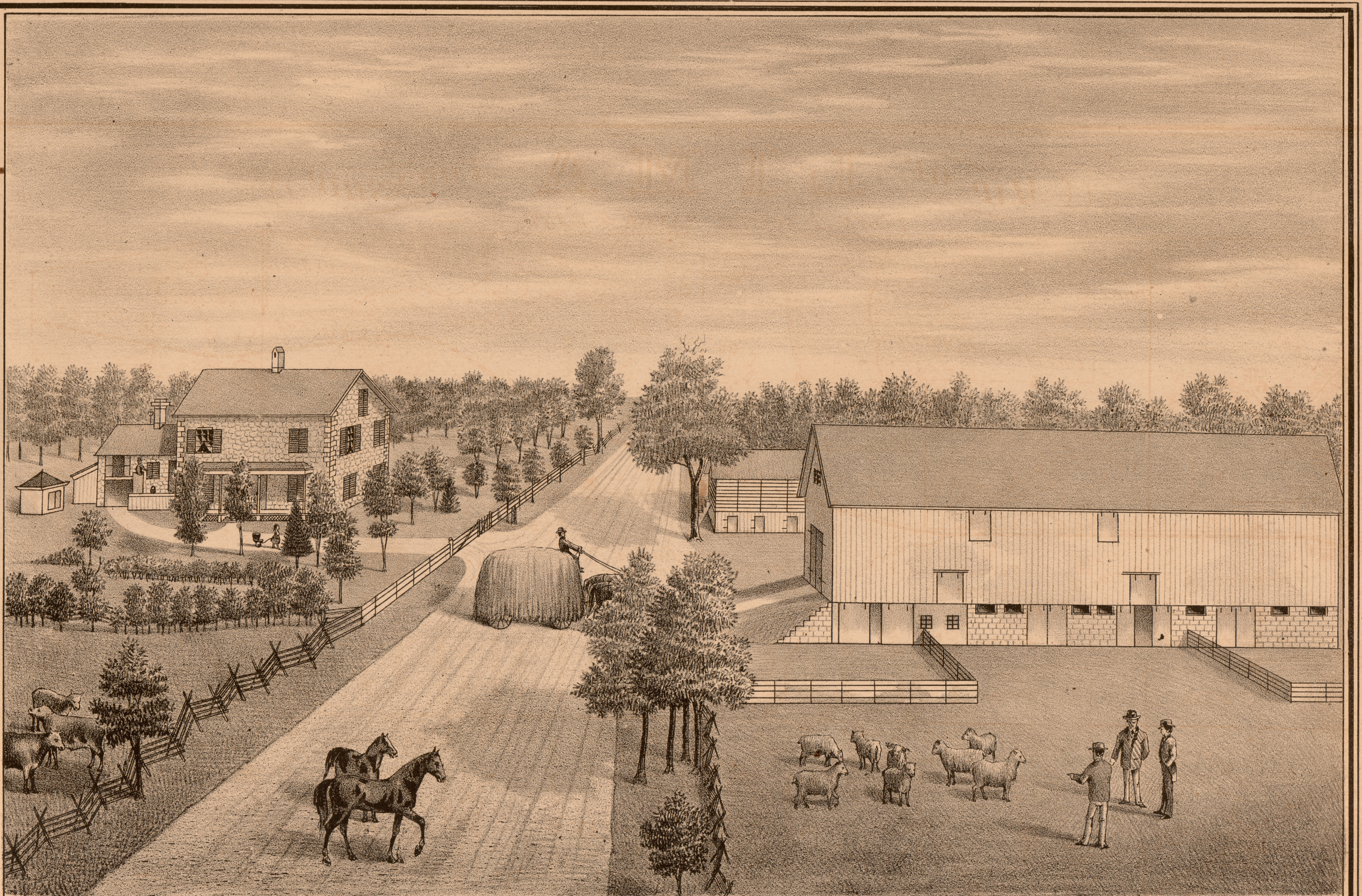
RES. OF GEO. H. MITCHELL,
SEC. 28 LIMA TP. MICH.



RES. OF SAMPSON PARKER,
SEC. 24 LIMA TP. MICH.

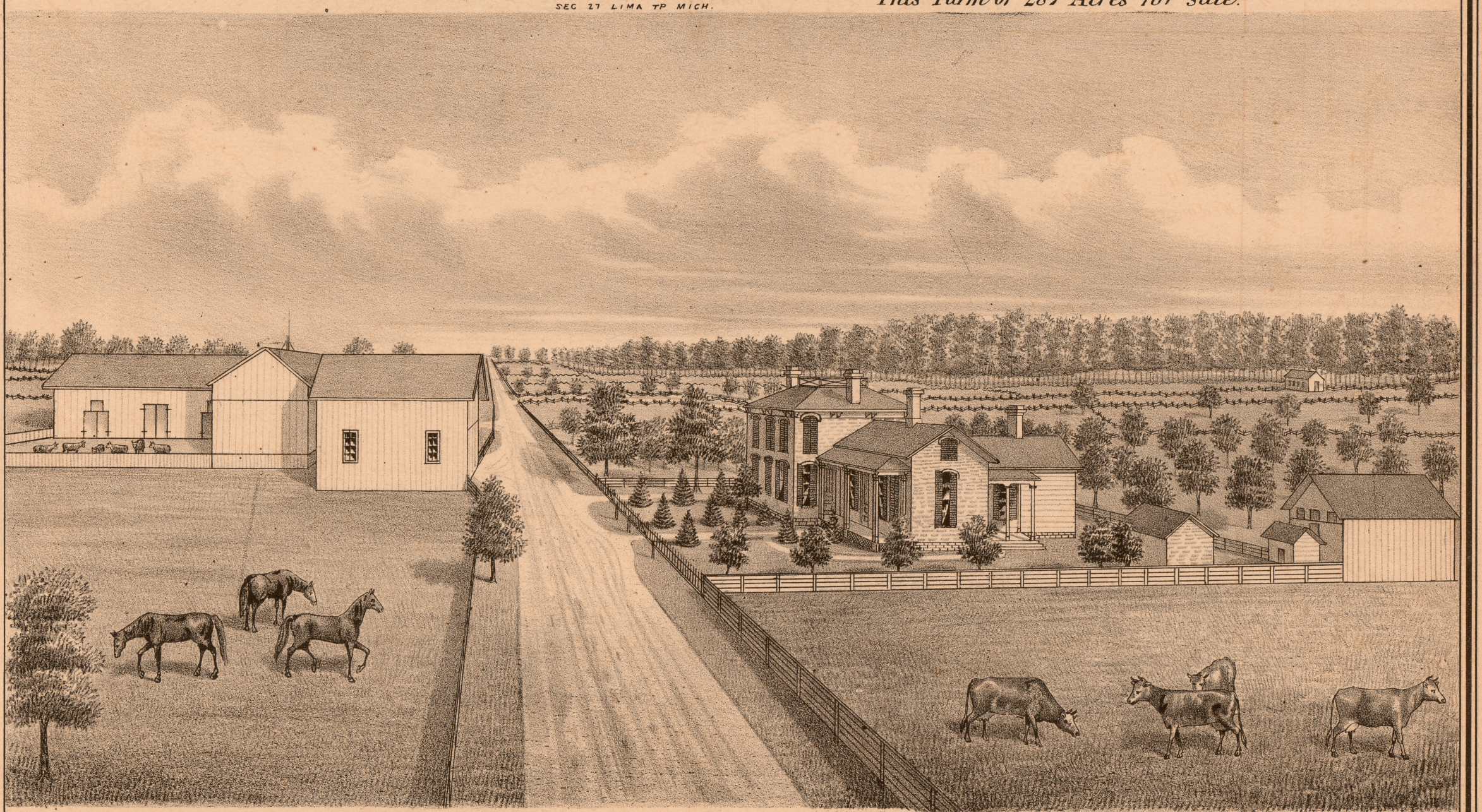
[illegible]

Drawn and Compiled by Cyrus Wheelock

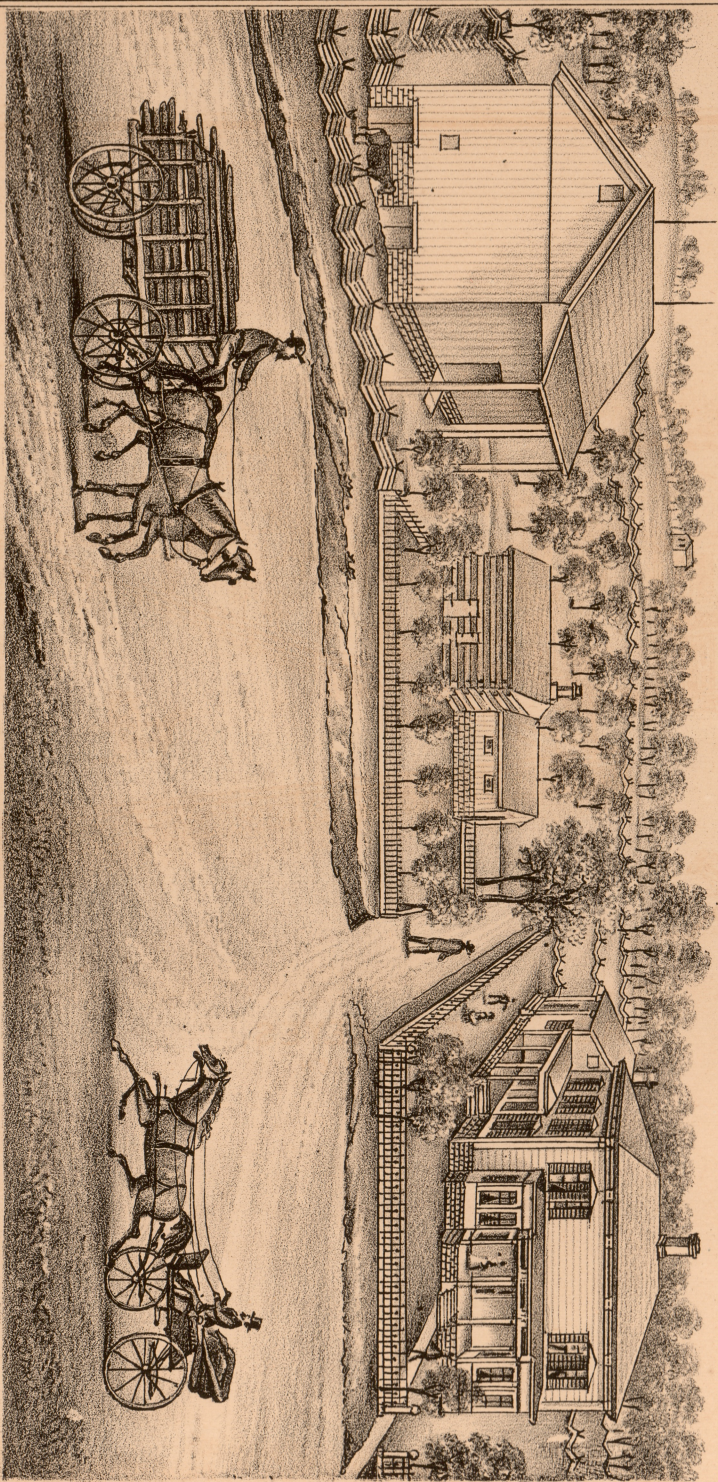


RES. OF JOHN ALLEN.
SEC 27 LIMA TP. MICH.

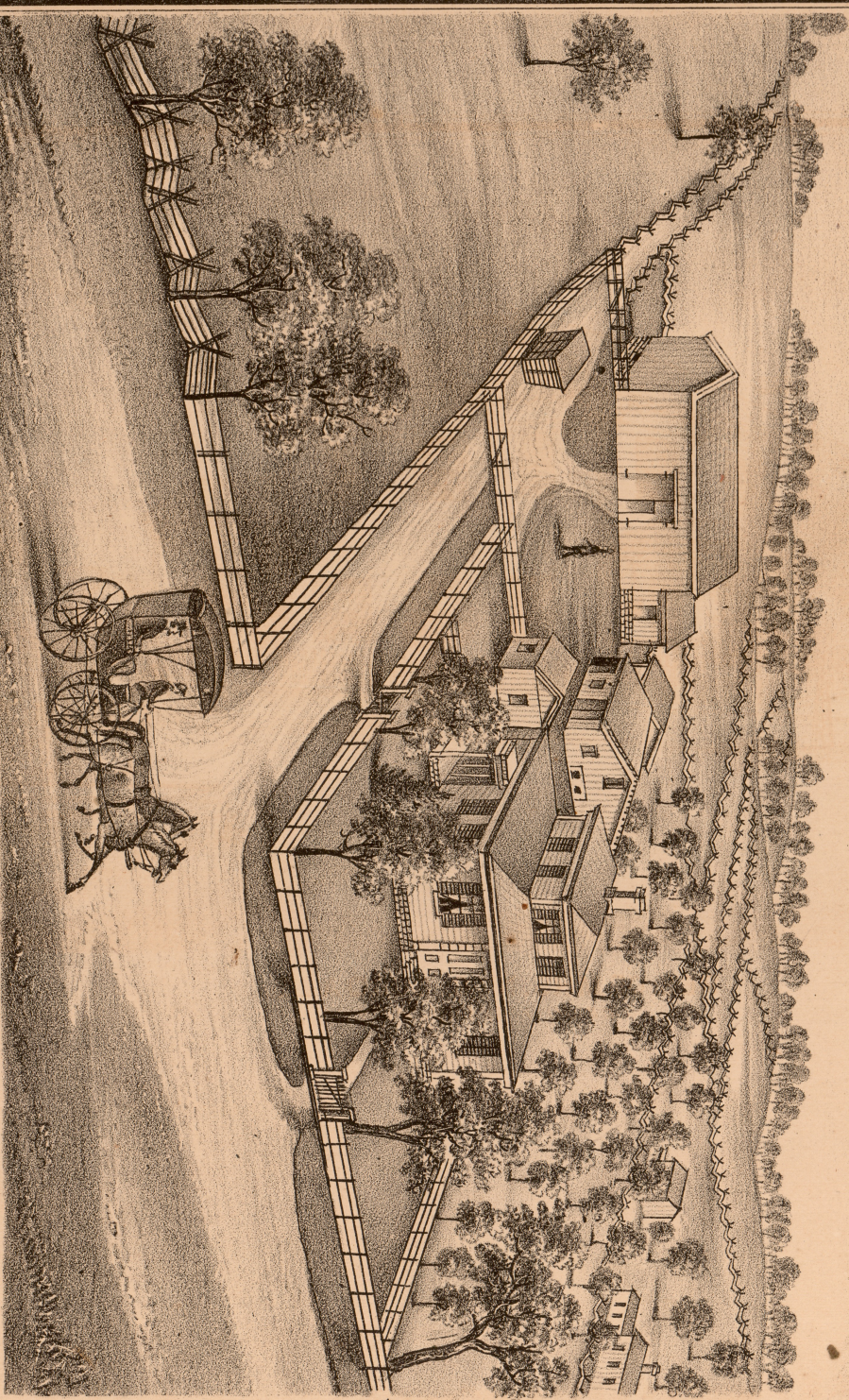
This Farm of 287 Acres for sale.



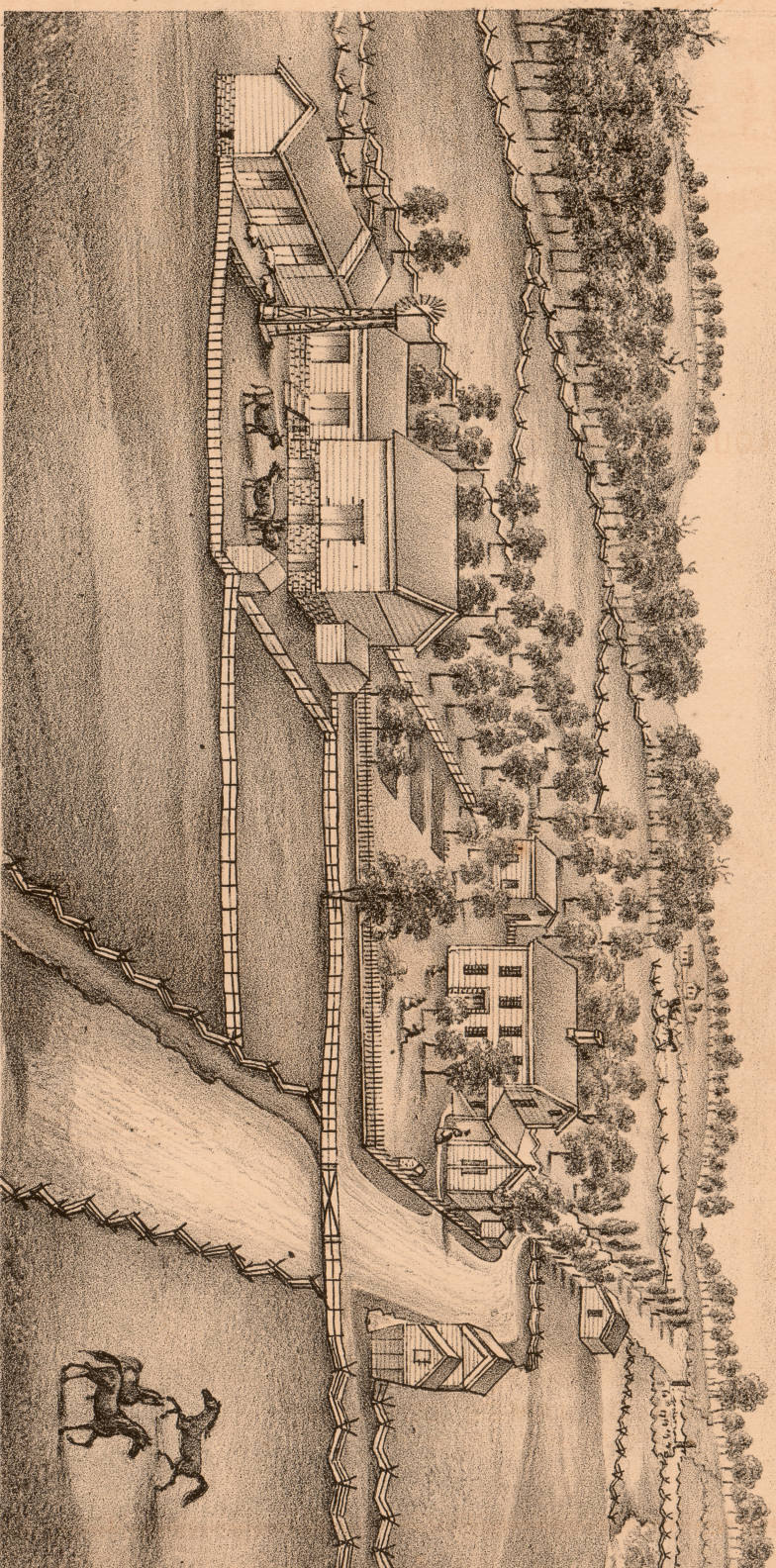
RES. OF JOHN S. PACEY.
SEC 20 SCIO TP. MICH.



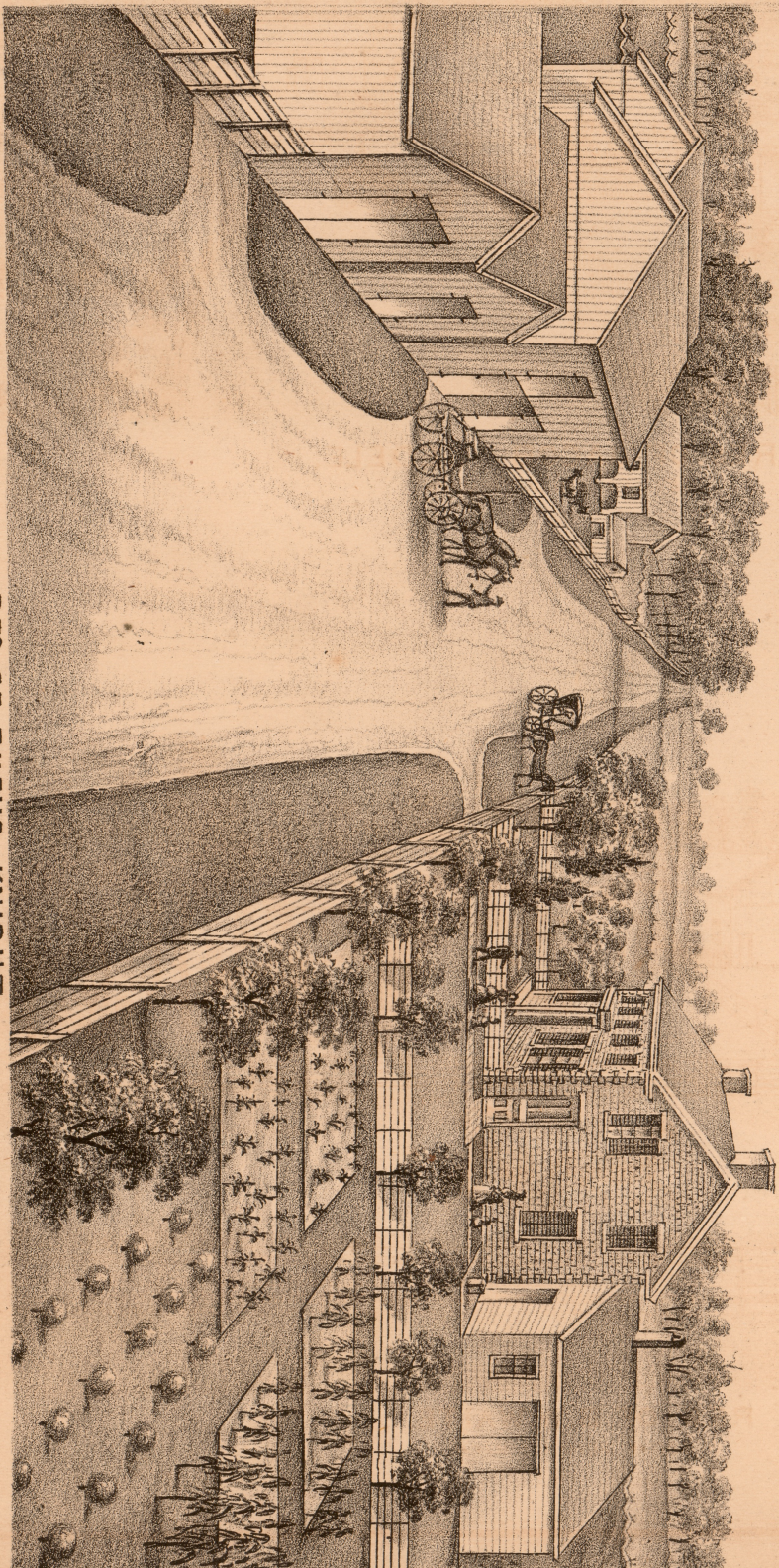
RES. OF E. A. NORDMAN
SEC. 11, LIMA TWP., MICH.



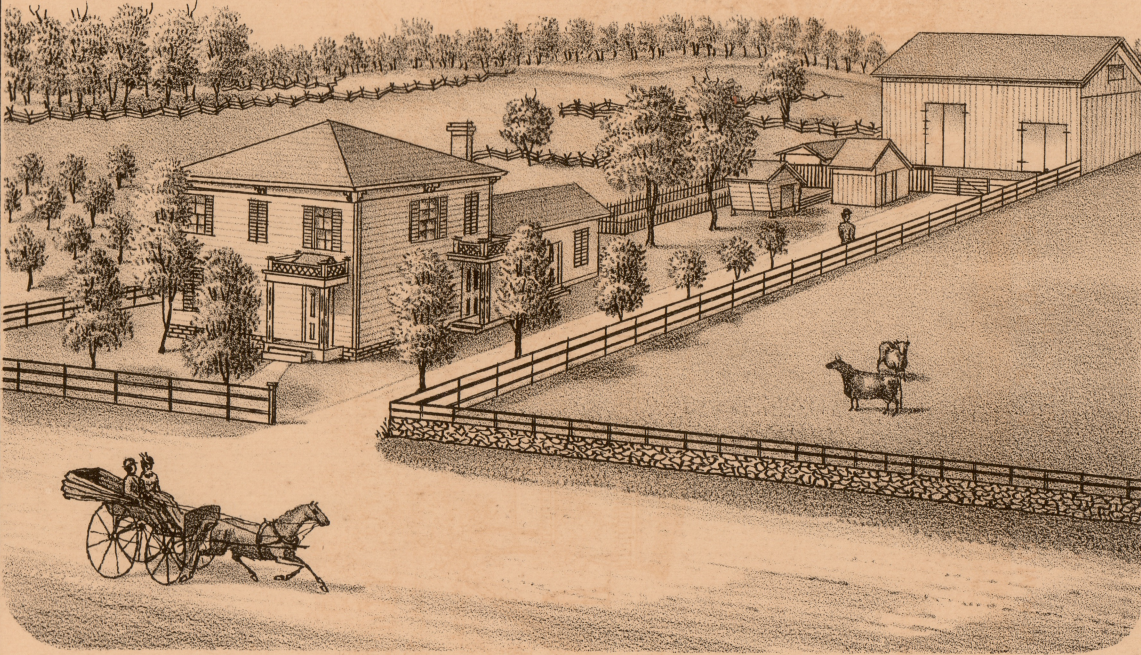
RES. OF JAMES McLAREN
SEC. 34, LIMA TWP., MICH.



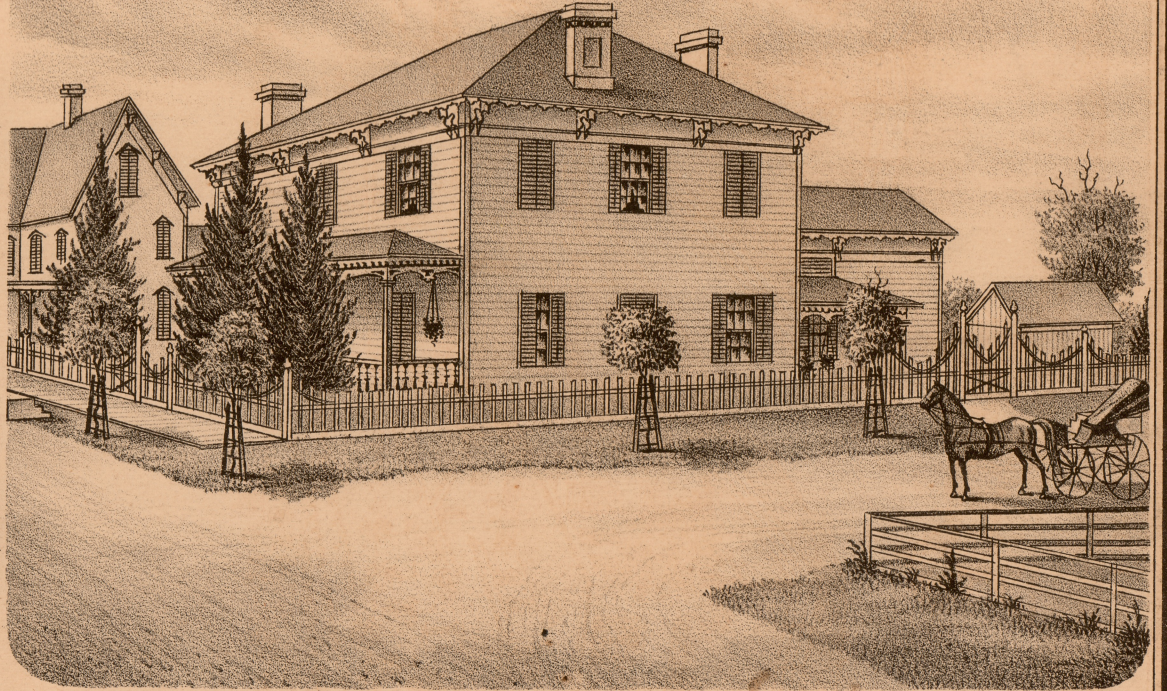
RES. OF CHAS. CLEMENTS.
SEC. 24, LIMA TWP., MICH.



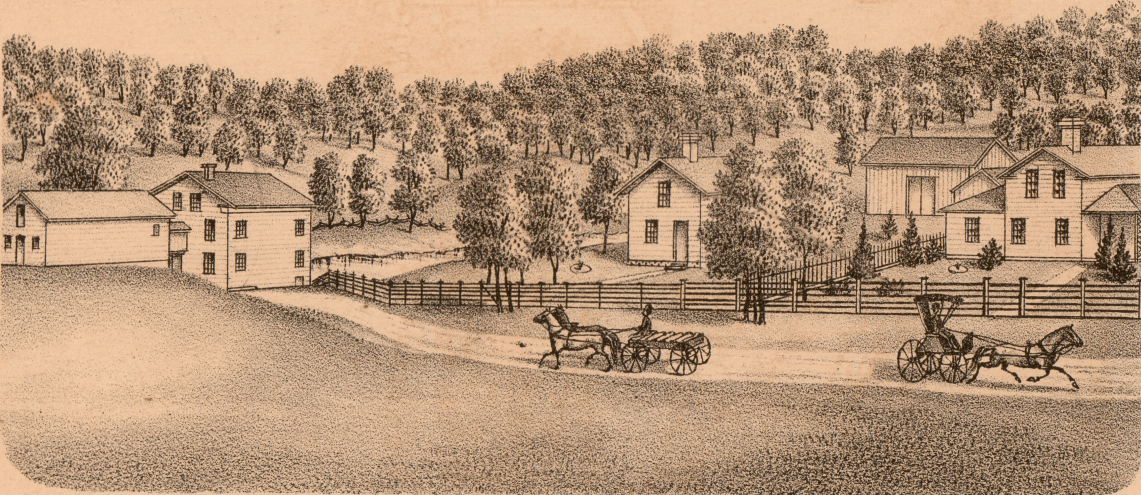
RES. OF RUFUS KNIGHT
SEC. 34, SCIO TWP., MICH.



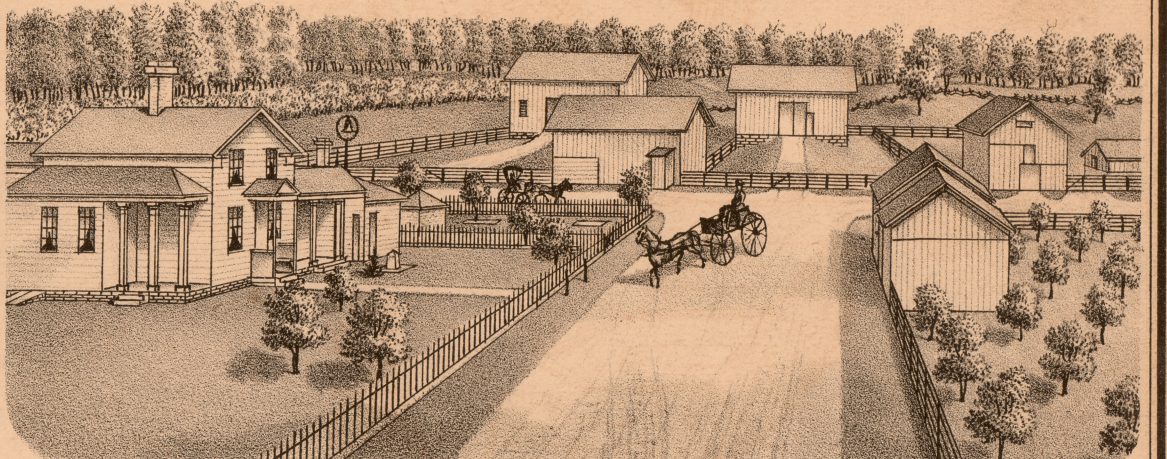
RES. OF E. H. KEYES,
SEC. 34 LIMA TP. MICH.



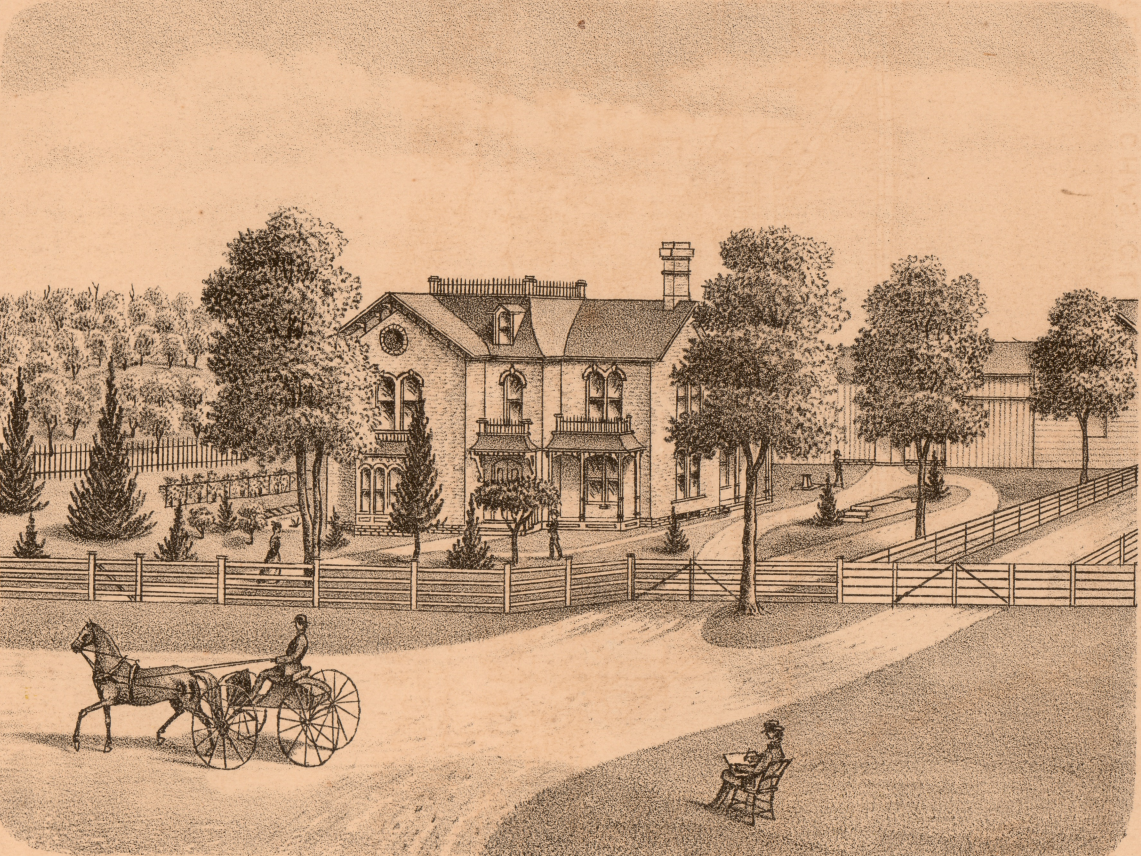
RES. OF MRS. N. G. GOODALE,
DELHI VILLAGE, MICH.



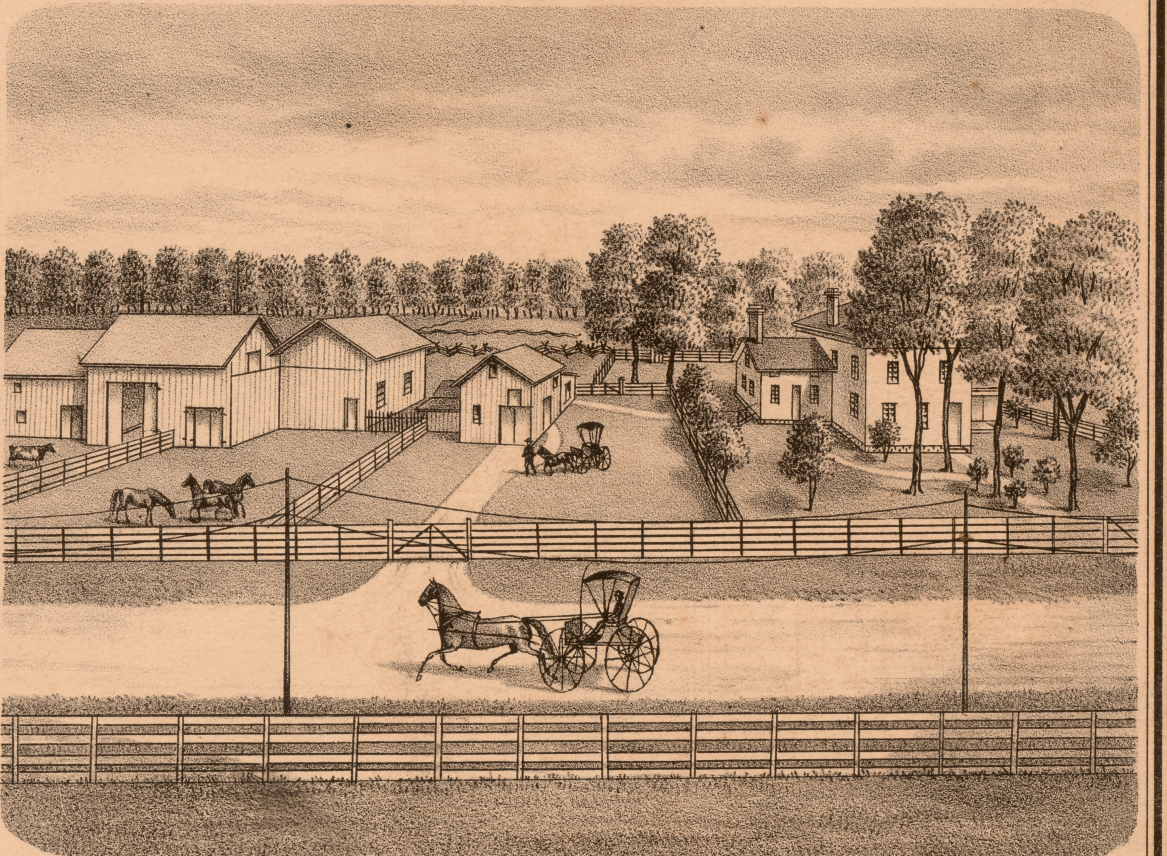
RES. AND FLOURING MILLS OF HENRY OSBORN,
SEC. 12 SCIO TP. MICH.



RES. OF JACOB JEDELE,
SEC. 29 SCIO TP. MICH.



RES. OF JAMES OSBORN,
SEC. 12 SCIO TP. MICH.



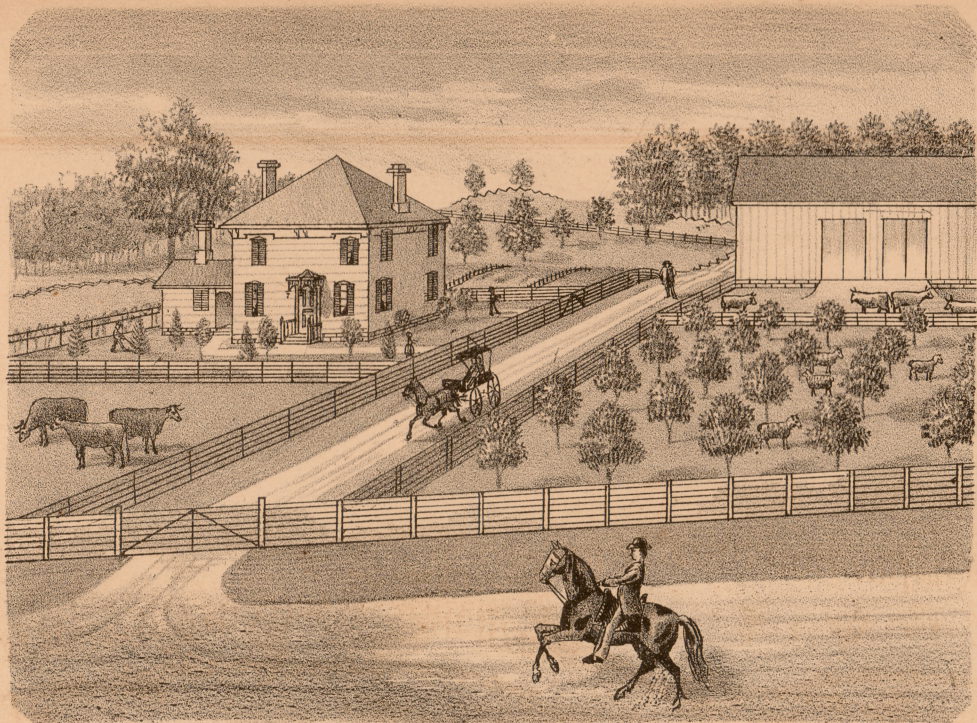
RES. OF B. W. WAITE,
SEC. 16 SCIO TP. MICH.

MAP OF SCIO TOWNSHIP

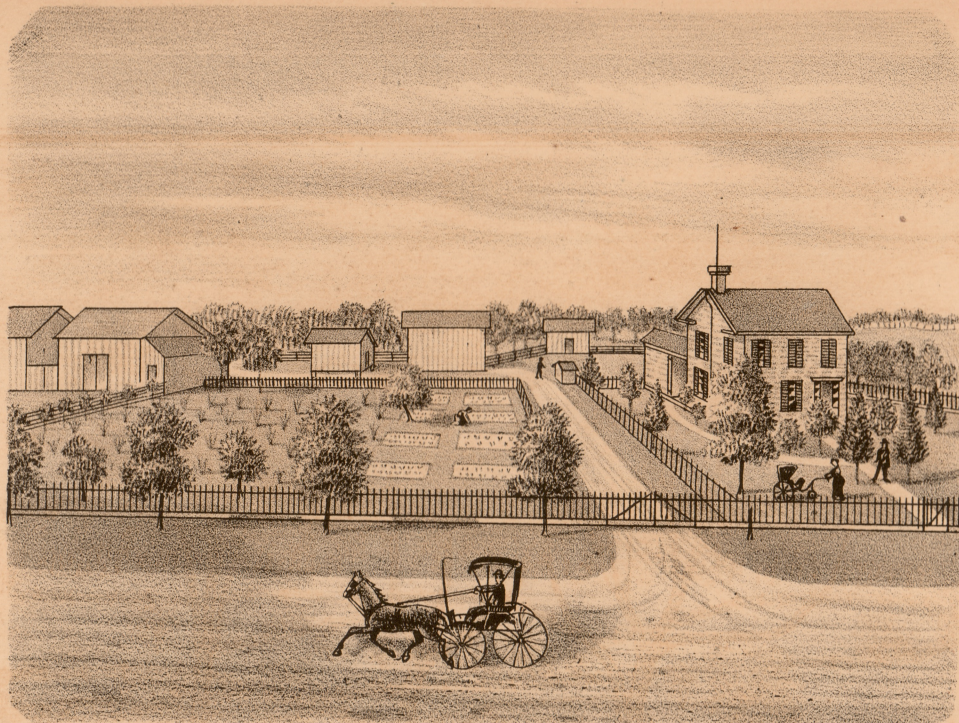
TOWN 2 SOUTH. RANGE 5 EAST.



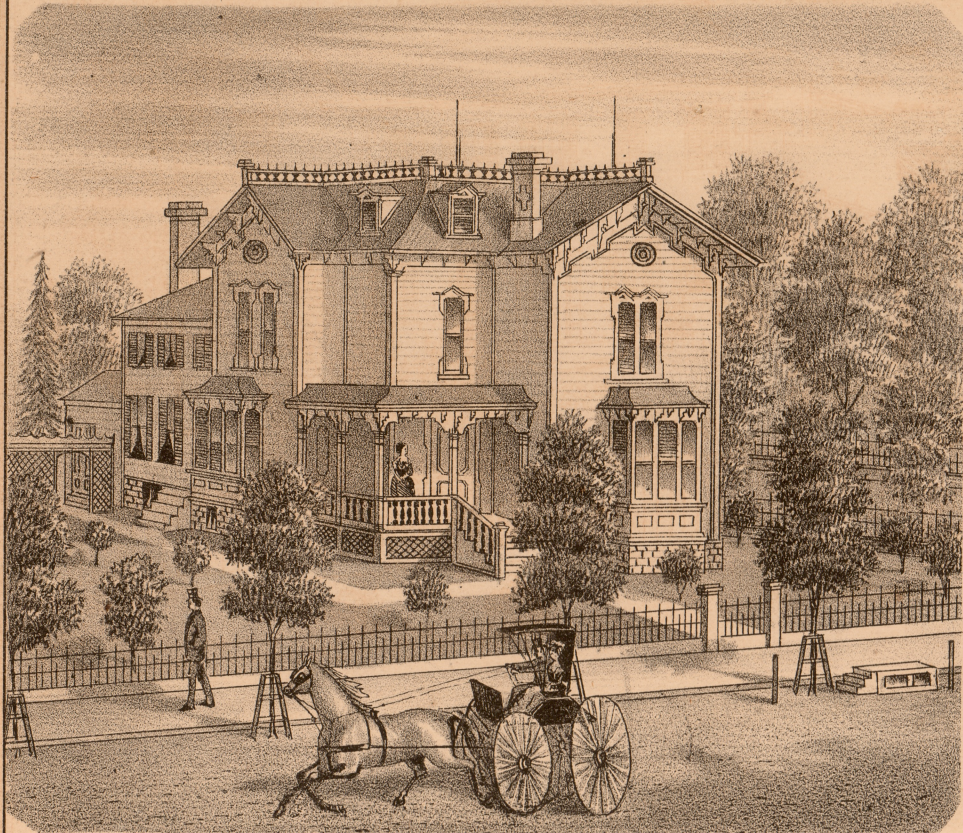
Drawn and Compiled by Cyrus Wheelock



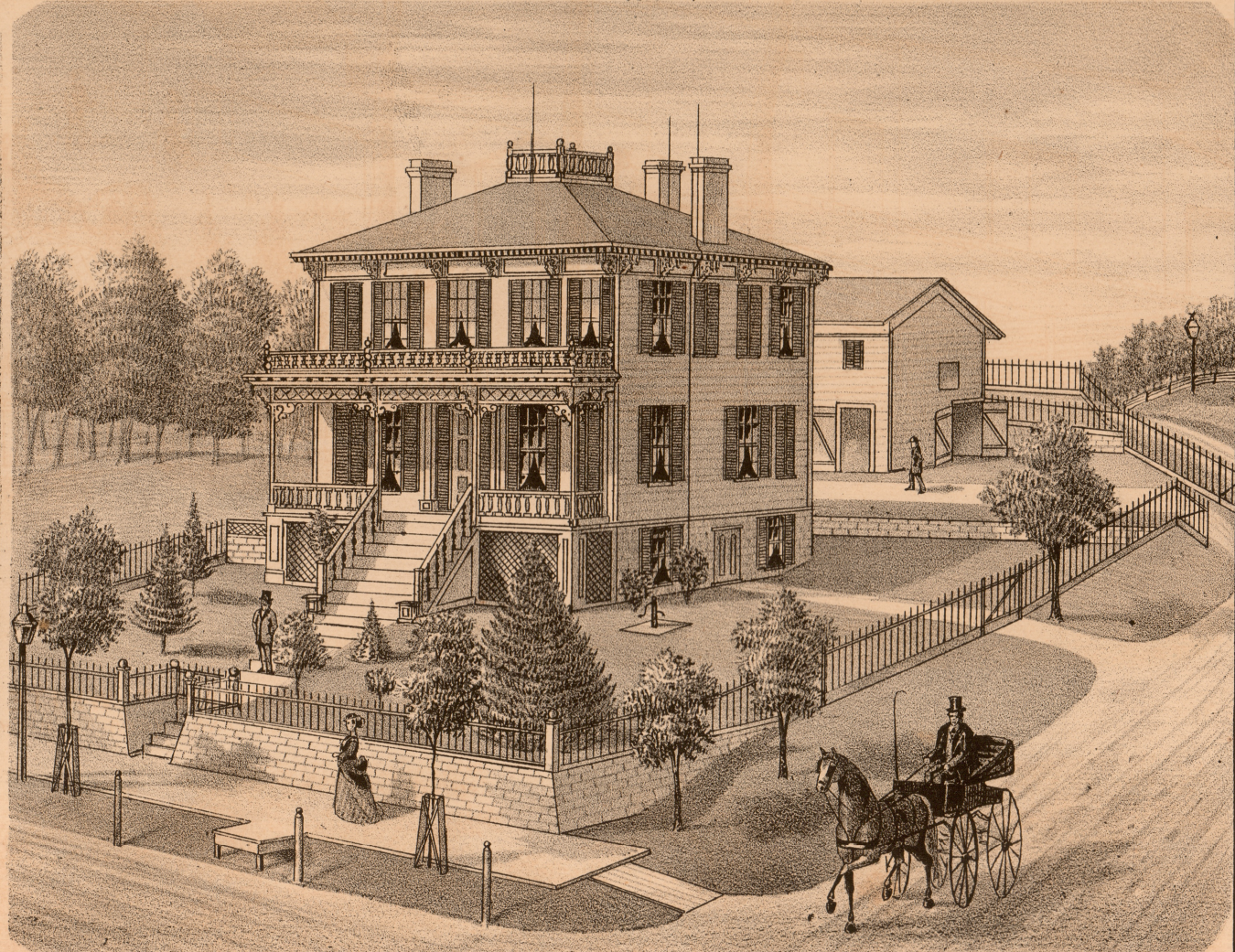
RES. OF J. T. SULLIVAN ESQ.
SEC. 27 SCIO TP. MICH.



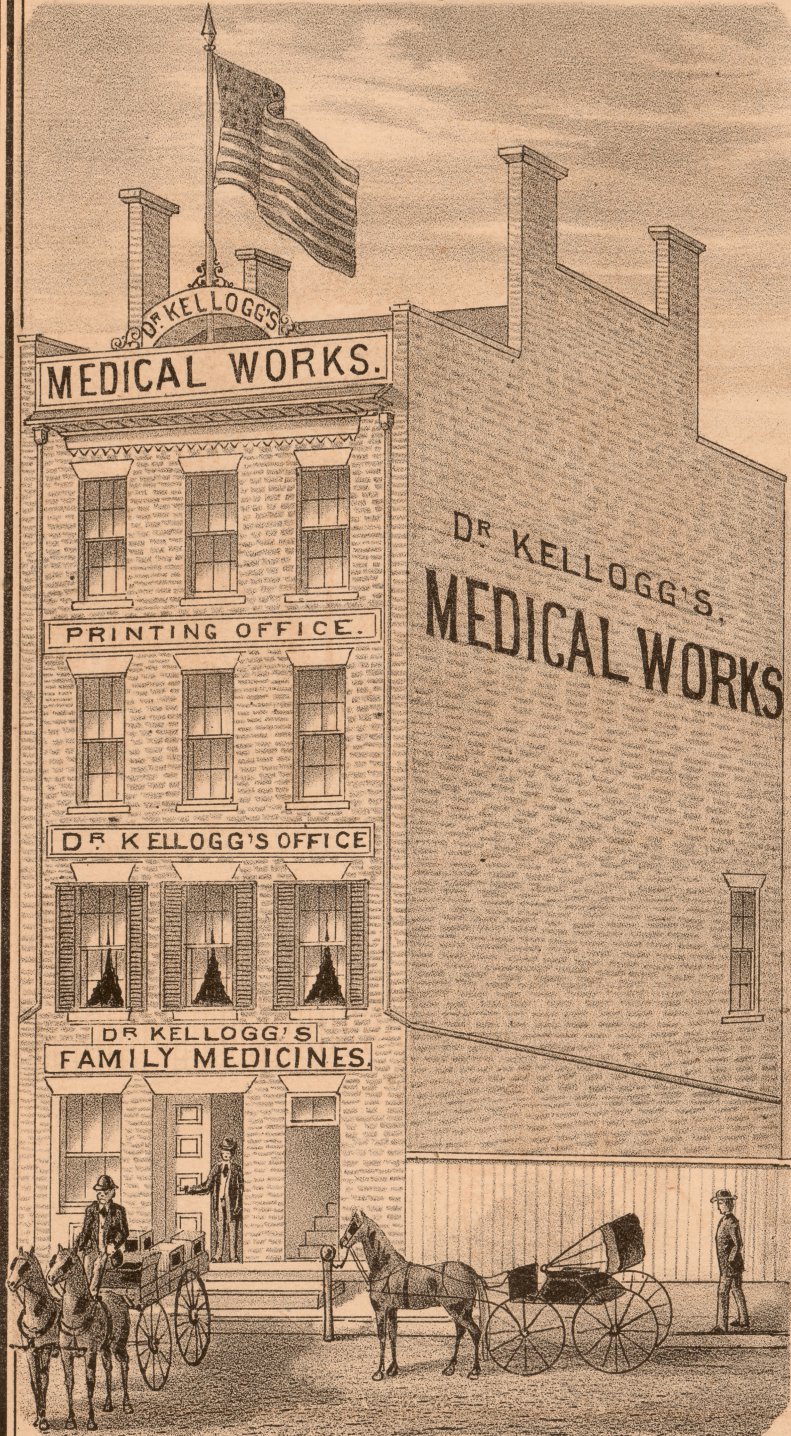
RES. OF WM. C. FOSTER.
SEC. 26 SCIO TP. MICH.



RES. OF L. C. RISDON,
DEALER IN HARDWARE, NO. 31 SOUTH MAIN ST. ANN ARBOR, MICH.



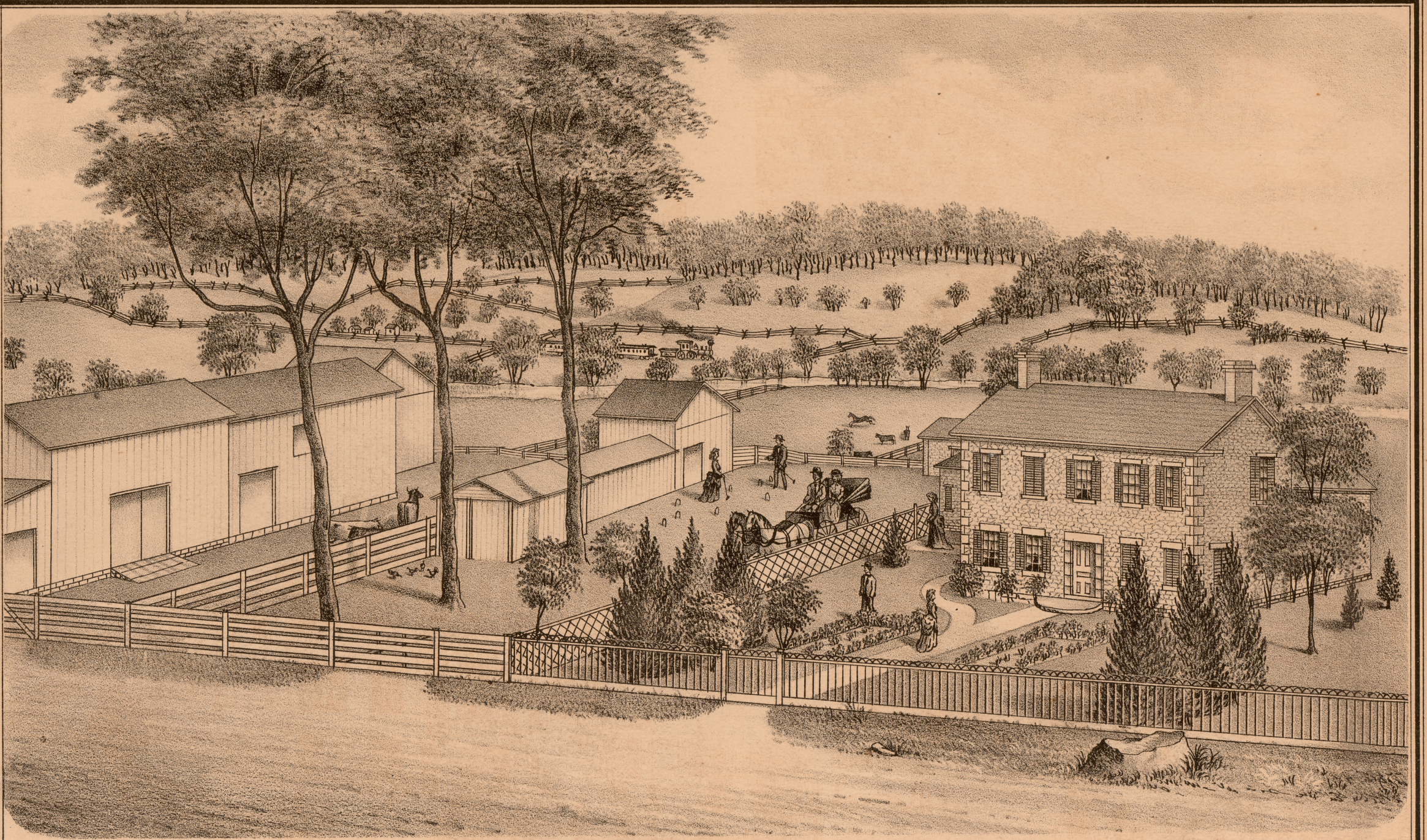
RES. OF DR. D. B. KELLOGG,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.



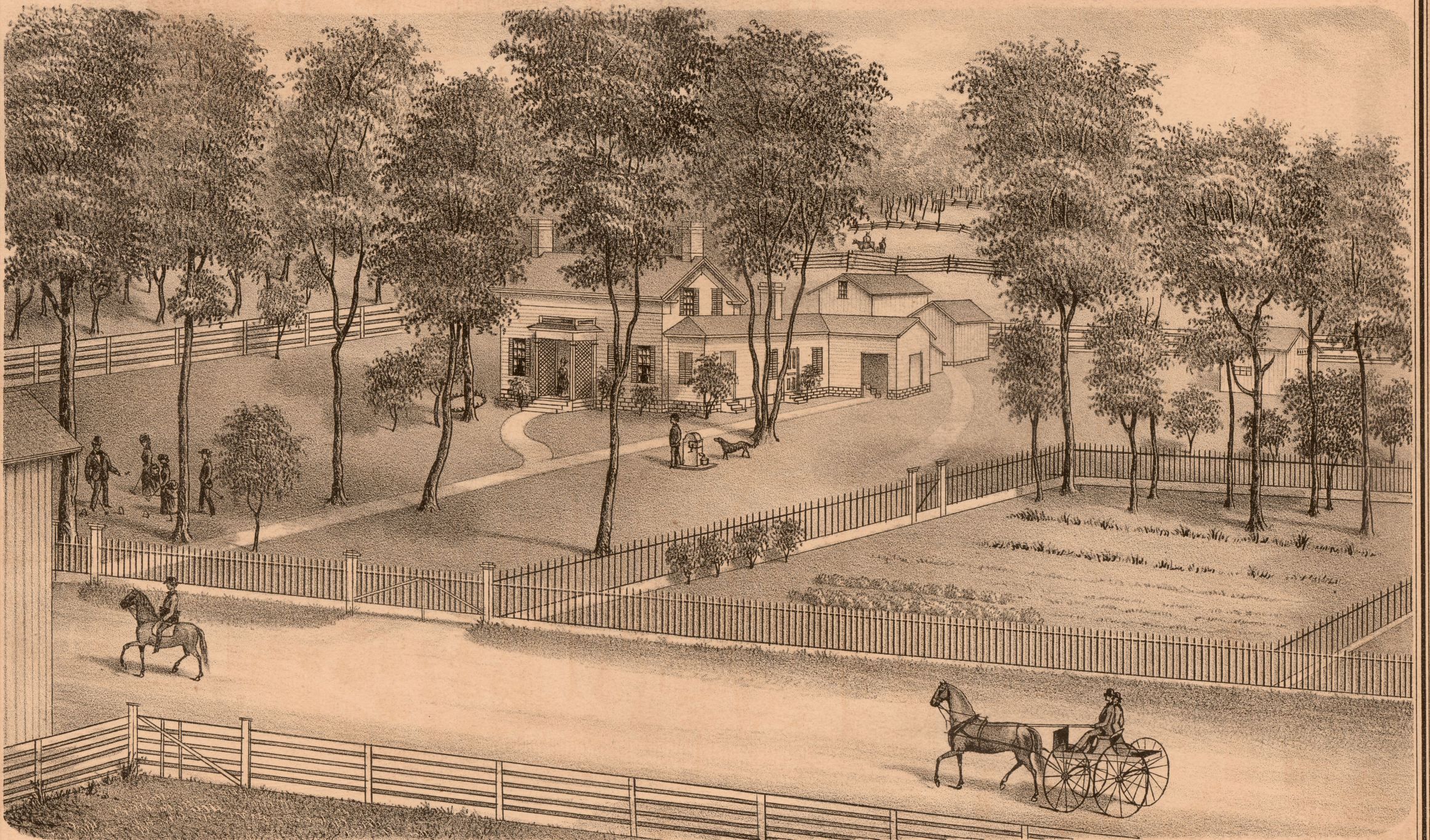
ANN ARBOR, MICH.



RES. OF DAVID MOWERSON,
SEC. 14 ANN ARBOR TP. MICH.



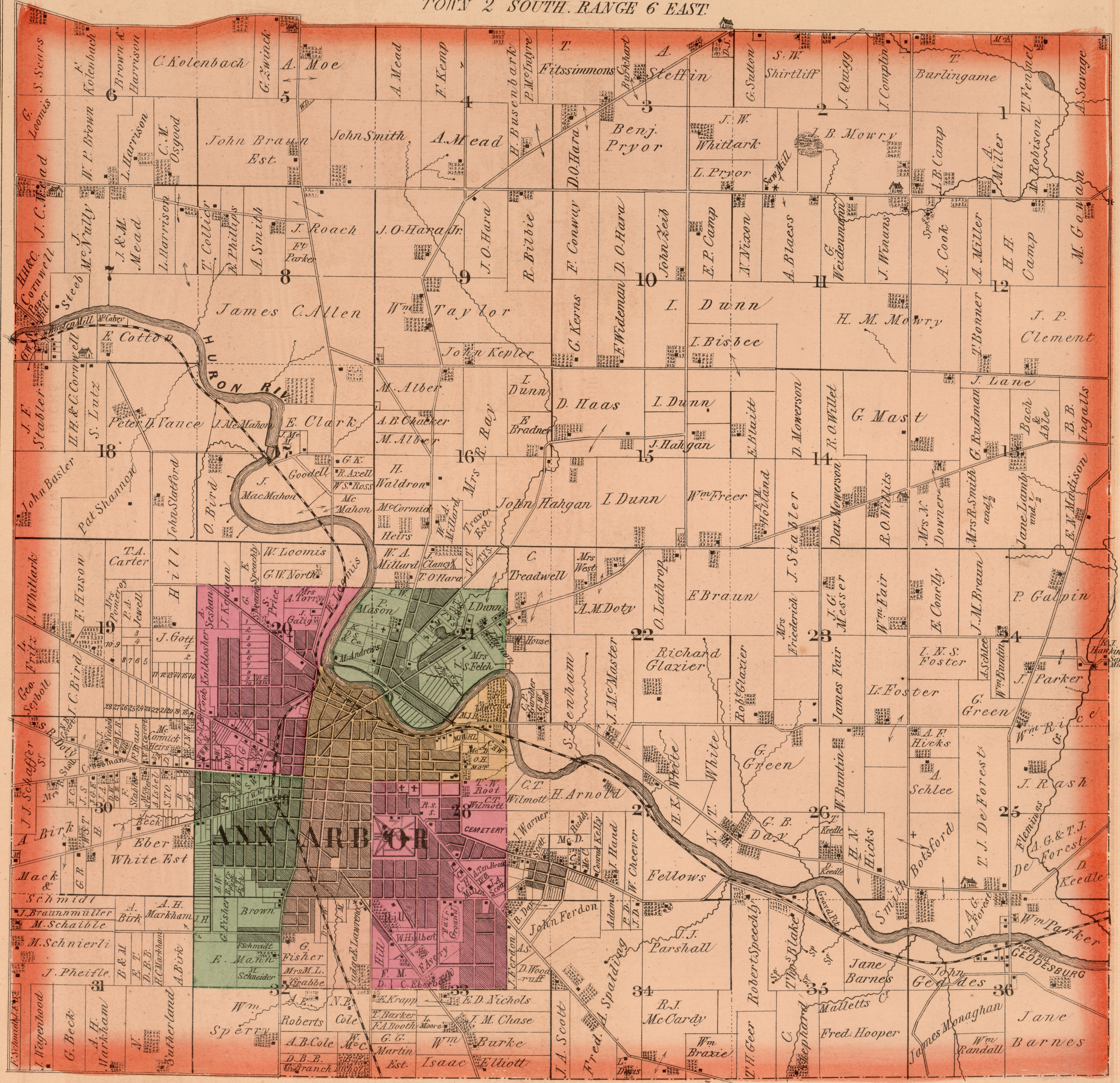
RES. OF NATHAN T. WHITE
SEC. 26 X 27 ANN ARBOR TP. MICH.

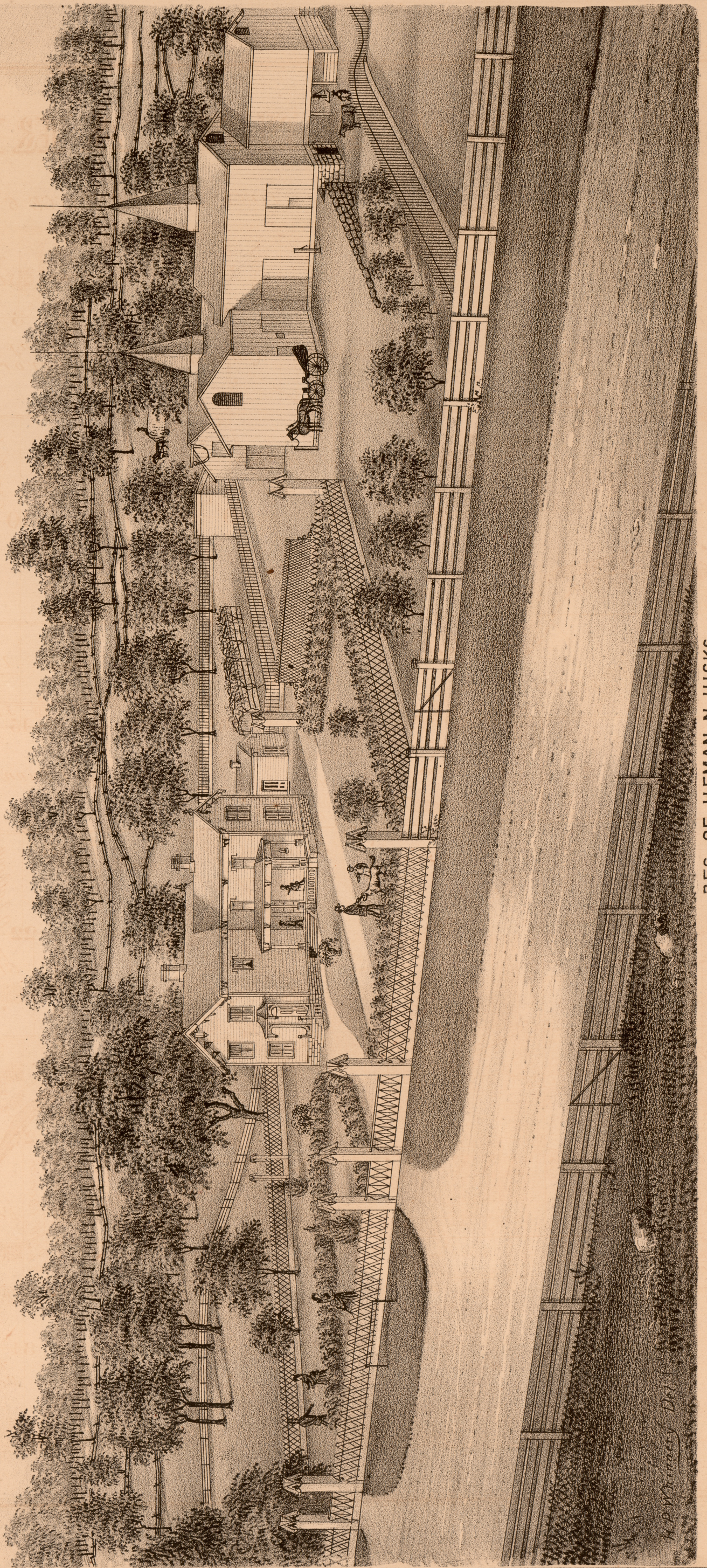


RES. OF LEMUEL FOSTER,
SEC. 23 ANN ARBOR TP. MICH.

MAP OF ANN ARBOR TOWNSHIP

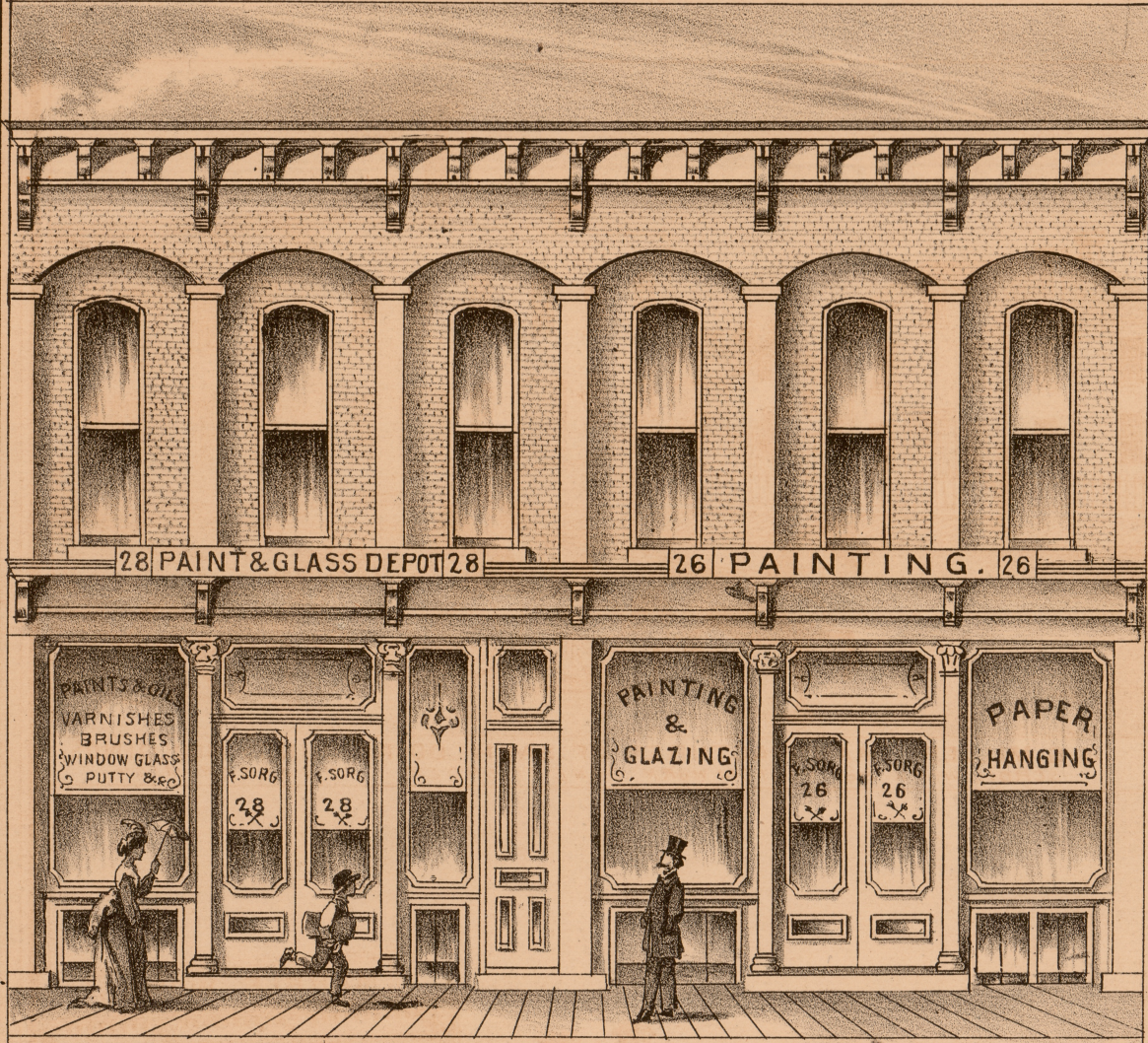
TOWN 2 SOUTH. RANGE 6 EAST



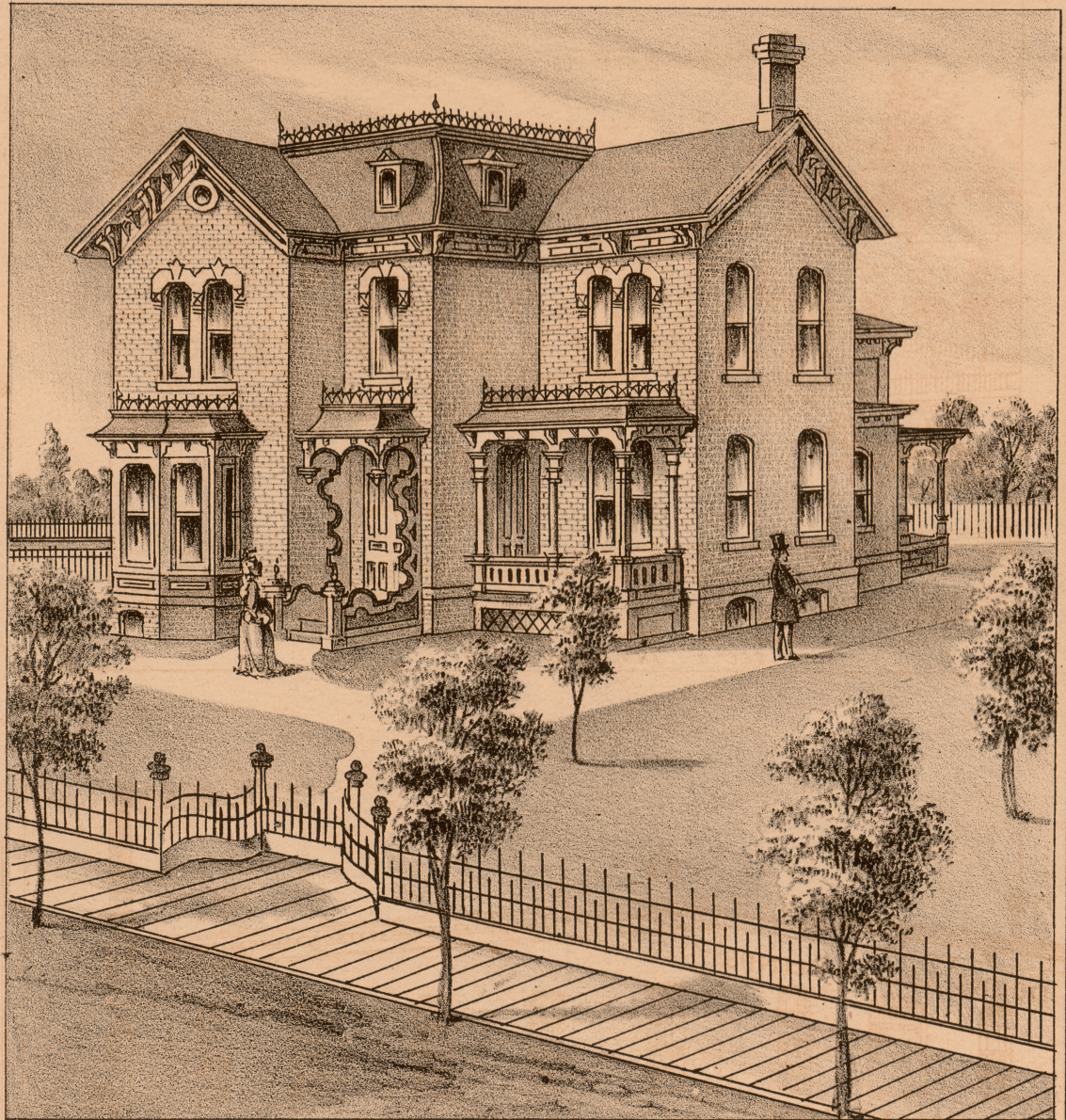


RES. OF HEMAN N. HICKS,
ANN ARBOR, TR. MICH.

H. P. Whitney Del.



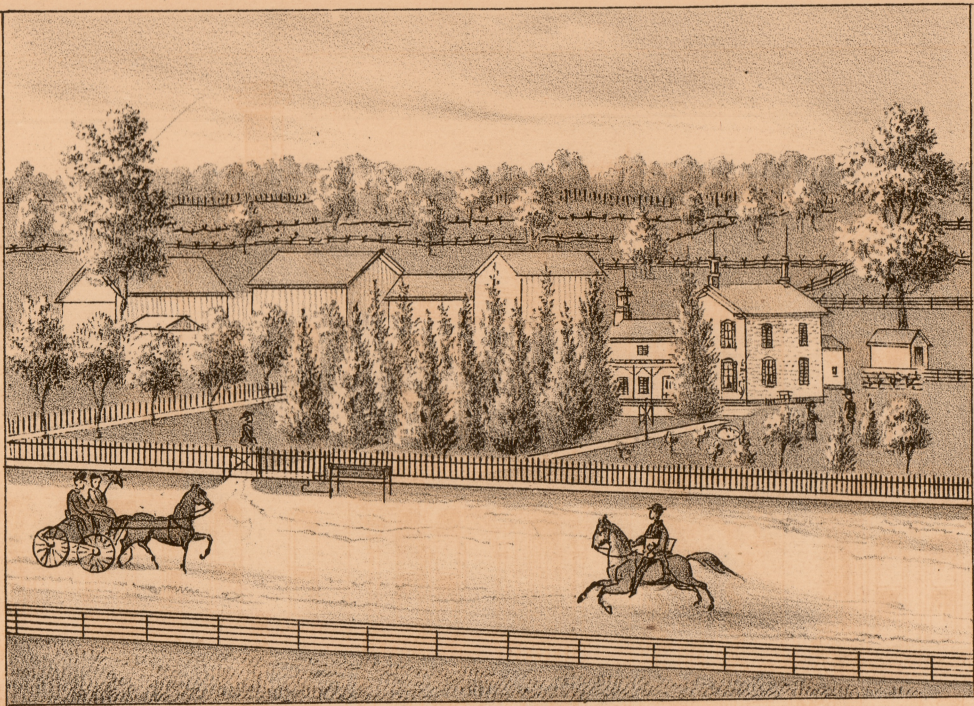
F. SORG, HOUSE SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, DEALER IN
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS &c. 26 & 28 EAST WASHINGTON ST.
ANN ARBOR, MICH.



RES. OF MRS. CHAS. BEHR,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.



RES. OF ANDREW TEN BROOK,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.



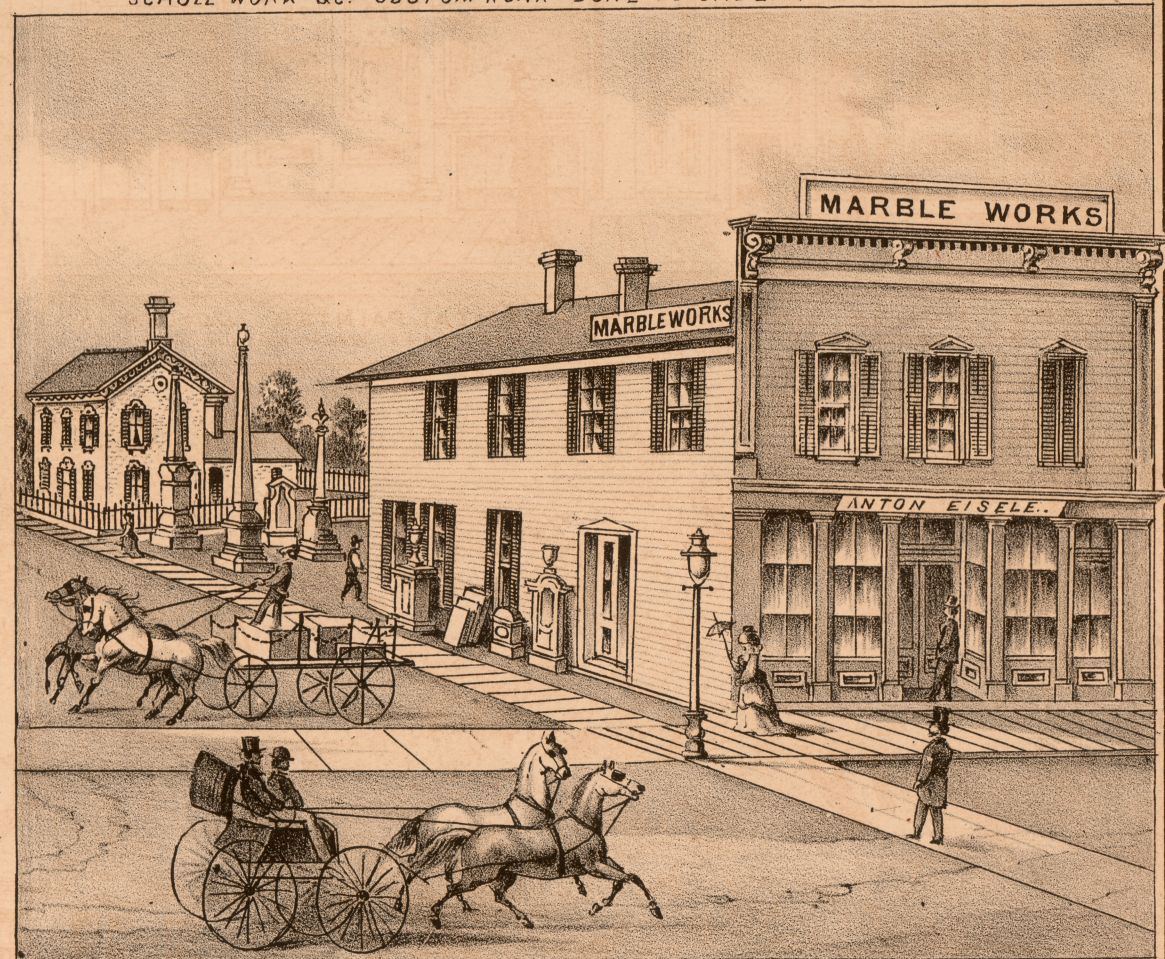
RES. OF WM. P. BROWN
SEC. 6. ANN ARBOR, MICH.



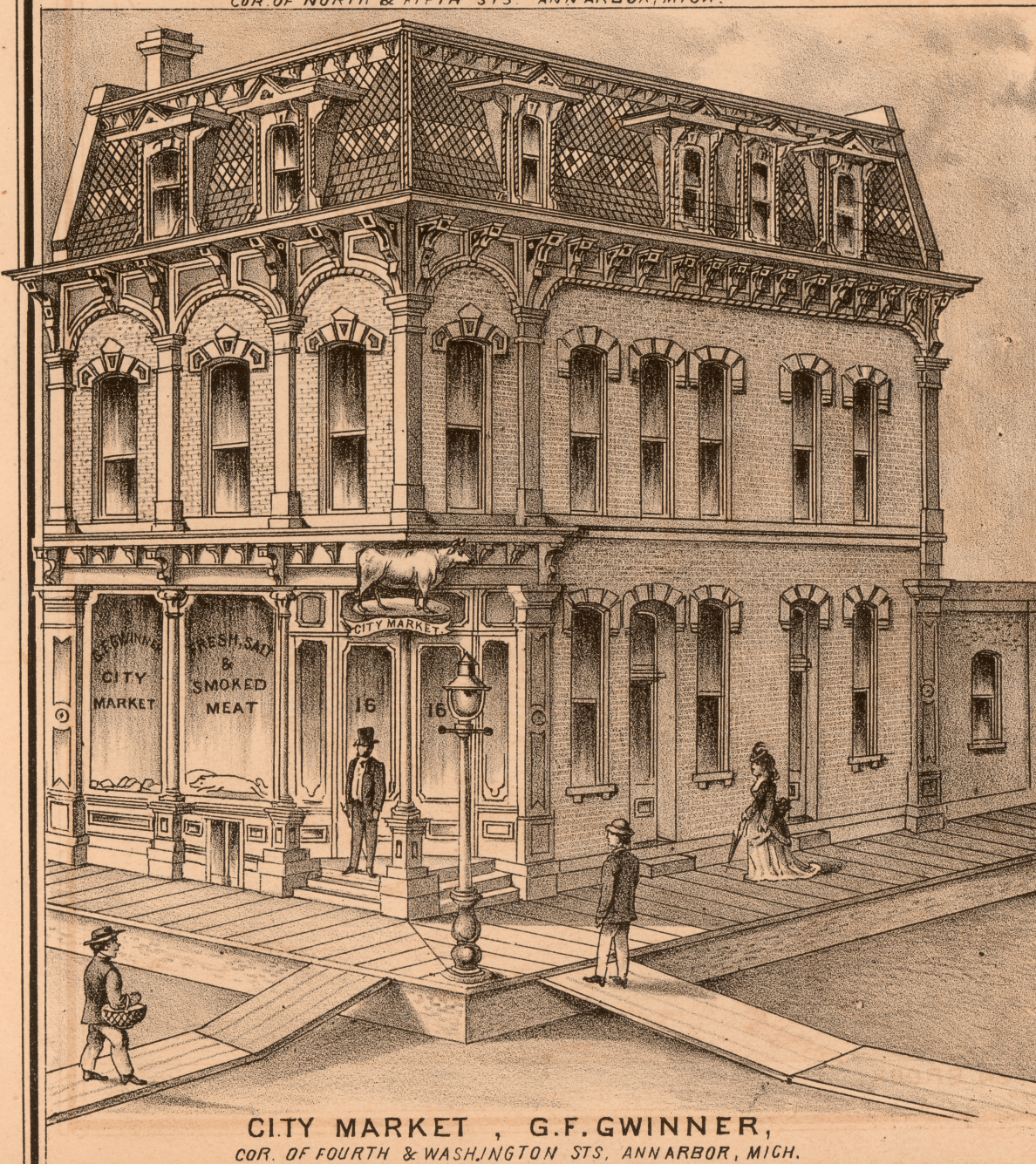
J.G. MILLER, MANUFACTURER OF SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
SCROLL WORK &c. CUSTOM WORK DONE TO ORDER. ANN ARBOR, MICH.



ANN ARBOR STEAM PLANING MILL, BRACKET, SCROLL & FANCY SAWING,
COR. OF NORTH & FIFTH STS. ANN ARBOR, MICH.



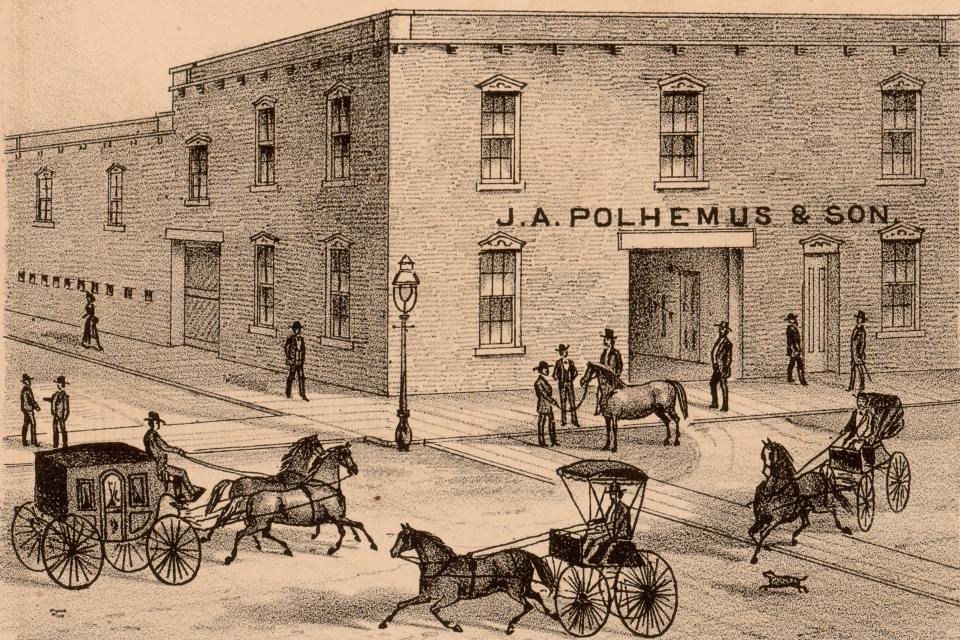
MARBLE WORKS & RES. OF ANTON EISELE,
THE LARGEST MARBLE WORKS IN WASHTENAW CO. MICH.



CITY MARKET, G.F. GWINNER,
COR. OF FOURTH & WASHINGTON STS. ANN ARBOR, MICH.



L.C. RISDON,
31 SOUTH MAIN ST. ANN ARBOR, MICH.



C. L. Smith
Dra.

LIVERY & SALE STABLES, J.A. POLHEMUS & SON, PROP'RS
ANN ARBOR, MICH.



E. A. Sumner, Del.

BUCHOZ'S BLOCK,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.



ORCHESTRIAN HALL, FRED. RETTICH, PROPRIETOR,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.



RES. OF E. C. SEAMAN, ESQ.
ANN ARBOR MICH.



RES. OF HENRY KRAUSE, ESQ.
ANN ARBOR MICH.



RES. OF J. O. THOMPSON,
SEC 29 SUPERIOR TP. MICH.



RES. OF FREDERICK SCHMIDT.
FIRM OF MACK & SCHMIDT, ANN ARBOR, MICH.



RES. OF JOHN W. NARRY.
SEC 8 SUPERIOR TP. MICH.



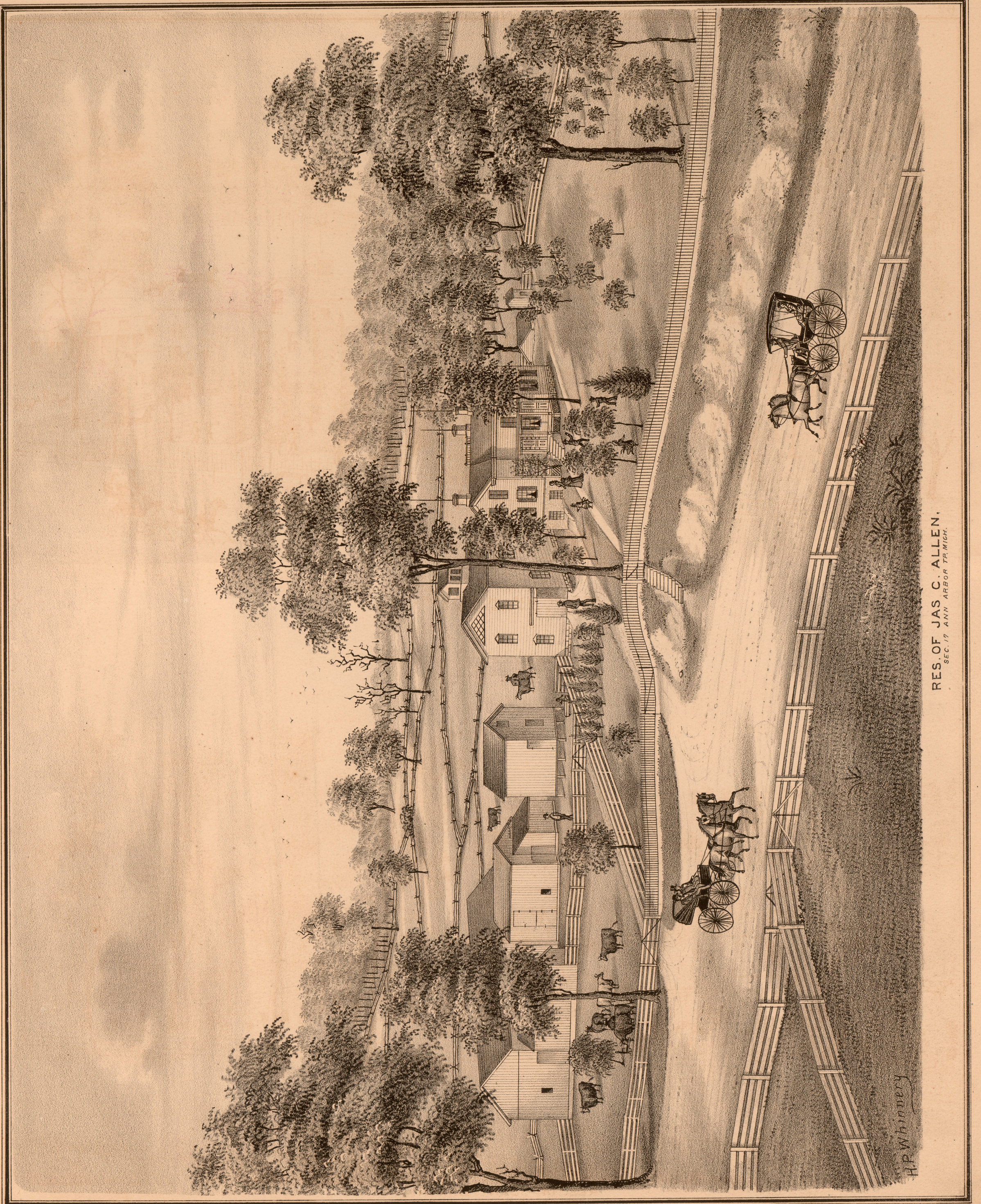
RES. OF C. H. MILLEN,
ANN ARBOR, MICH.



RES. OF WM. H. TAYLOR,
SEC. 9 ANN ARBOR TP. MICH.



RES. OF JOHN BRAUN,
SEC. 5 ANN ARBOR TP. MICH.

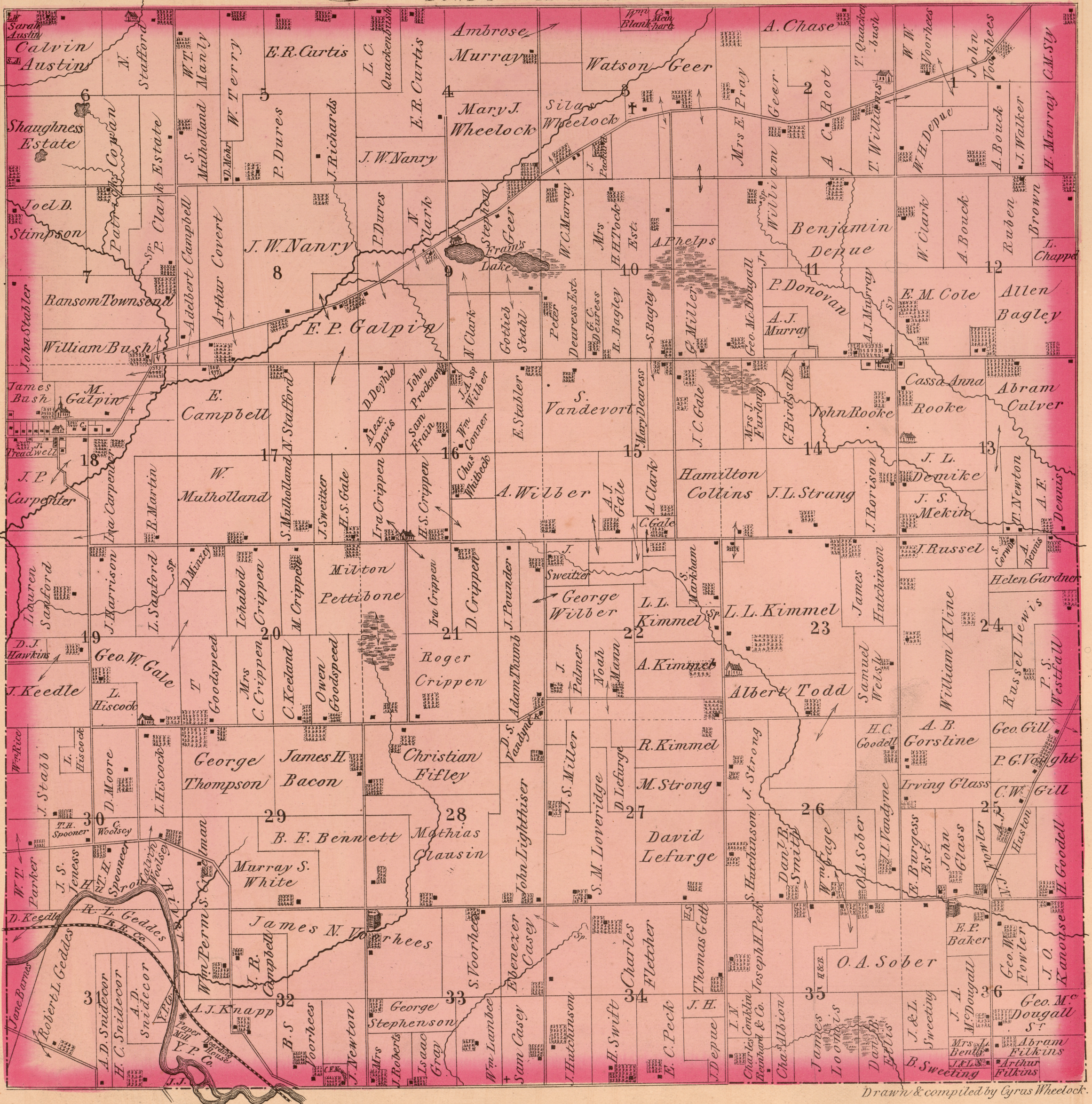


RES. OF JAS C. ALLEN,
SEC. 17 ANN ARBOR TR. MICH.

H.P. Whinnery

MAP OF SUPERIOR TOWNSHIP

TOWN 2 SOUTH RANGE 7 EAST



Drawn & compiled by Cyrus Wheelock.